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ABSTRACT BOOK



**Growing Up and Growing
Older Across Societies:
Harnessing the Power
of Comparative Research**

#SLLS2022

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This abstract book runs in order of the conference programme.

DAY 1 Sunday 23rd October 2022

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

Children No More: Life Trajectories of the Children of the NLSY79

Presenter: Elizabeth Cooksey, The Ohio State University

The United States does not collect data from a national birth cohort but has tended to start longitudinal data collections at later ages: the National Longitudinal Studies of Mature and Young Women, Older and Young Men, the 1979 and 1997 Surveys of Youth, and the Health and Retirement Survey are all examples. This doesn't mean that there are no longitudinal data available on American children, however, and this presentation focuses on the more than 11,000 children born to the women of the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). Data collection began in 1986 and has continued through 2020. Most children enter at birth with the added bonus that information collected from their mothers during pregnancy are also linked to each child. They are then followed every other year until they reach age 30 after which they are interviewed every four years. Hundreds of articles have been written using these data, and in this presentation I highlight some of the varied and important research findings that have been uncovered as these children pass through the various developmental stages of early, middle and later childhood, and transition into young adulthood and beyond.

1A

SYMPOSIUM

Recent Developments in Exploring the Social-Biological Transitions

Convenor & Chair: Stéphane Cullati, University of Fribourg

Organised as an SLLS Inter-disciplinary Health Research group (IHRg) initiative, this is the sixth annual symposium, dedicated to report recent findings by European researchers working with combined social and biological data in the general area of social biological transitions (the processes by which the social becomes biological). This symposium will include presentations reporting advances in longitudinal and life course research on health outcomes like allostatic load, inflammatory markers, genes, metabolic and cardiovascular markers, microbiomes, and mortality, and their link with social exposures (e.g., family educational culture, employment histories, living alone transitions), measured at different stages of the life course. The impact of stress (social, economic or physical) and resources (economic, relational, cultural) on biological health, as well as disentangling competing mechanisms between epigenetic factors and genes expression, will be some of the topics that will be discussed in this symposium. Bringing together the diversity of approaches and perspectives of this high-quality research will be the opportunity to contribute to the emergence of a shared scientific framework.

Adverse Employment Histories, Allostatic Load and Cardiovascular Diseases: Associations Over the Working Life

Presenter: Morten Wahrendorf, University of Düsseldorf

Co-author: Johannes Siegrist, University of Düsseldorf

Adverse employment histories over an extended time frame have been associated to increased risks of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) in later life, and Allostatic load (AL) has been suggested as a potential biological pathway. This presentation uses large-scale data from the French population based CONSTANCES study with detailed data for people aged 45 or older on previous employment histories, AL (based on biomarkers), and incident CVDs over a 5-year follow-up period (n=91,500). Adverse employment histories are measured in terms of precarious, discontinued and disadvantaged employment careers between age 25 and 45. We conduct mediation analysis based on discrete-time survival models (with an indirect effect of adverse employment histories on incident CVD via AL) allowing for potential exposure–mediator interactions between adverse employment histories and AL. For both men and women, preliminary findings indicate that adverse employment histories, specifically those marked by low occupational positions and weak labour market ties (years out of work) are associated with a raised risk profile, and that parts of the associations are due to increased levels of AL.

Association Between Education and Subsequent Biological Health at Two Time Points: The Tromsø Study

Presenter: Lola Neufcourt, Inserm, Université Toulouse III

Co-authors: Raphaële Castagné, Cyrille Delpierre, Michelle Kelly-Irving, Inserm, Université Toulouse III; Torkjel M. Sandanger, Tom Wilsgaard, The Arctic University of Norway

Background: Social-to-biological processes is one set of mechanisms underlying the relationship between social position and health. However, due to the complexity of obtaining such data, few studies have focused on the relationship between social factors and biology at multiple time points. The present work aims to investigate the association between education and a composite Biological Health Score (BHS) at two time points seven years apart, and to assess the contribution of each biomarker in the BHS individually in a Norwegian adult population.

Methods: We used data from individuals aged 30 years and above who participated in waves 6 (2007–2008) and 7 (2015–2016) of the Tromsø Study (n=8120). BHS was defined using ten biomarkers measured from blood samples and representing three physiological systems (cardiovascular, metabolic, inflammatory). The higher the BHS, the poorer the health status. Education level and covariates, namely sex, age, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, body mass index (BMI), medication, were self-reported by questionnaires.

Results: Linear regression models carried out on each BHS score revealed a strong educational gradient at both waves, with a higher BHS observed among those with a lower educational attainment. Adjustments for health behaviours and BMI narrow this gradient but did not fully explain this association. A similar educational gradient was visible for most biomarkers when analysed individually. Adjustments for covariates did explain some associations, however the relationship with education persisted for systolic blood pressure and total cholesterol in both waves.

Conclusion: Our findings provide added evidence of the biological embodiment of social position and suggest that education has a lasting impact on biology into adulthood.

Biological Consequences of Toxic Social Relationships for Men and Women Across the Lifecourse*Presenter: Tarani Chandola, University of Manchester**Co-author: Patrick Rouxel, University of Hong Kong*

Despite numerous studies on social relationships and health, the empirical focus has often been on middle-aged or older adults, even though young adulthood is a period of considerable change in social networks. We investigated whether the associations between social relationships and allostatic load, a multisystem physiological dysregulation index that reflects chronic stress responses, vary by type of relationship and stages of the lifecourse. Relationships with spouse/partner, immediate family and friends were assessed in terms of emotional support and social strain using data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study (N = 10,380). Social strain, particularly from partners and immediate family, appeared to elicit greater stress related dysregulation during early adulthood (age 21–34 years). This corresponded to a predicted difference in the allostatic load index (range 0-12) between high and low strained relationships of 1.1 (95% CI: 0.5-1.6) among young women and 0.6 (95% CI: -0.04 to 1.2) among young men. There was little evidence of an association between allostatic load and any of the social relationships among older men and women. Moreover, the effect of strained social relationships on the risk of mortality was much higher among younger adults compared to older adults. Models of social relationships over the lifecourse need to take account of how stressful social relationships become biologically embedded in early adulthood, with consequences for health later on in the lifecourse.

Inflammation in Adolescence and Dementia After Age 50 Years*Presenter: Snieguole Vingeliene, Örebro University**Co-authors: Michael Carlberg, Miguel Garcia-Argibay, Katja Fall, Ayako Hiyoshi, Scott Montgomery, Örebro University; Laura von Kobyletzki, Lund University*

Aims: We demonstrated that systemic inflammation in late adolescence (measured using erythrocyte sedimentation rate - ESR) is independently associated with a range of outcomes in early and middle adulthood, including premature mortality, and several inflammatory diseases. This work will be extended to examine associations with outcomes at older ages, particularly dementia.

Methods: A Swedish register-based cohort of 968,406 men born between 1951 and 1968 and followed beyond age 50 years will be used. Data on ESR and erythrocyte volume fraction from a venous blood sample, proteinuria as well as a range physical and psychological characteristics from late adolescence were collected as part of a mandatory military conscription assessment for healthy male Swedish citizens. Dementia diagnoses and other outcomes will be identified from the Patient Register, as will possible exposure or mediating conditions including cardiovascular disease and serious infections. Cox regression will be used to examine the association of ESR with the outcomes including dementia (combined, Alzheimer's or vascular), and take into account the ages when the other exposure/mediating diseases occurred. Significance and association of raised ESR with dementia and other outcomes would indicate the importance of an inflammatory aetiology operating across the life-course. Whether this is most relevant to vascular dementia will be assessed. Serious infections can be associated with raised ESR and their role in dementia risk will be examined, as infectious processes may be implicated in formation of amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's disease. We will attempt to identify critical ages of exposure, as serious infections in adolescence, but not other ages, have been linked with raised risk of other neurological diseases.

Social Experiences and Epigenetic Developments: The Use of Life Course and Social Inequality Theory*Presenter: Lena Weigel, University of Bielefeld**Co-authors: Martin Diewald, Dmitry Kuznetsov, University of Bielefeld*

Changes in DNA methylation are conceived as biological correlates of individual's social experiences. Most prominent in this field is the role of social stressors, including the unequal social distribution of environmental stressors. Also prominent in the literature is the role of socioeconomic status as a resource buffering social stressors. Existing research does by far not exploit the sociological state-of-the-art in life course and social inequality theory which point to the mechanisms of how social experiences may "get under the skin", and how they consolidate or – in contrast – vanish. For the investigation of the link between DNA methylation and social experiences, we review existing evidence of the relevance of the following conceptual distinctions: (1) relevance of financial situation, status, education, and skills as SES-related, distinct resources with different mechanisms linking methylation with social experiences; (2) adverse and favourable experiences during more and less vulnerable phases; (3) cumulation of stress and adversity versus a curvilinear relationship; (4) incidence and duration of everyday hassles versus single events; and (5) different kinds of stressors in household and neighbourhood, education and training, and work. We apply these distinctions to identify discordant MZ and DZ twins as a powerful design to control for the many social and biological confounders possibly causing spurious correlations between social experiences and methylation. Our data is the German TwinLife panel study. The design of this study allows us to compare the discordance of MZ twins with those of DZ twins and other siblings in adolescence and early adulthood. Application of cross-sectional as well as longitudinal designs give insights into direct, indirect, interactive, and lagged effects of social experience on specific and general epigenetic biomarkers.

1B

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – LATER LIFE (REMOTE PRESENTATIONS)

Marital Dissolution in Later Life: A Focus on ‘Grey Divorces’ in Contemporary Italy

Presenter: Laura Arosio, University of Milano Bicocca

In contemporary societies the number of individuals experiencing divorce in the later stages of their lives- often after many years of marriage- is increasing. These are the so-called “gray divorces” that can have major consequences for individuals, their families, and entire societies. This paper intends to carry out an analysis on contemporary Italy, in order to understand the diffusion of this phenomenon over cohorts. Italian society is characterized by relatively low divorce rates and family models still partly traditional, in which family ties play a crucial role in many areas of life. We will focus on the study of the risk factors that can affect the probability to experience a divorce after 50 years, at a macro, meso and micro level. A discussion of the possible consequences will be introduced. Data from the national survey “Family and Social Subject” carried out in 2016 by the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat) will be used, made available by Unidata, University of Milano Bicocca.

What Are the Medium-Term Educational and Labor Market Effects of Private Schooling?

Presenter: Léonard Moulin, INED

This article examines the impact of private school attendance on a range of outcomes during adulthood. Students are followed for seventeen years after they enter the sixth grade. The effect of private schooling on educational and labor market outcomes is estimated using propensity score matching. Private schooling has a positive effect on young people’s optimism about their future career and wages. Moreover, private schooling increases the likelihood of obtaining the baccalauréat for girls, and a higher education qualification for both boys and girls. A series of robustness tests confirms the robustness of the results.

Me or We? Aging Couples and the Tension Between Autonomy and Belonging

Presenter: Markus Klingel, TU Dortmund University

With increasing life expectancy, late life has become a crucial life course phase defined by individualization and norms of successful aging emphasizing autonomy. Aging couples need to adapt to health constraints and negotiate tensions between autonomy and belonging. Do individualized actors accept being constrained by their partner’s constraints? Prioritizing the self over the relationship, will reduce dyadic unity and solidarity – and define further aging. This longitudinal mixed-methods study utilizes dyadic interviews and questionnaires from three observations across five years with 8 German couples (78-86 years old, 50-65 years married, satisfied, white, heterosexual, urban). Interviews were analyzed with an extensive coding frame (Saldana 2013). How do relationships adapt structurally and emotionally to aging to reconcile individual with dyadic needs? One central change over time and with accumulating health issues is that couples’ previously surprisingly optimistic future perspectives turned modest, if not bleak. The future is now feared, sustaining the status quo desired. This also relates to the relationship itself as death has become more salient. As adaptation to aging, five types of structural ‘self-dyad reconfigurations’ emerged. 1) In strong dyads, unity is intensified. 2) In consensual de-coupling, unity is rationally reduced as preparation for widowhood. 3) In self-orientated de-coupling, the healthier partner prioritizes autonomy over unity. Previously unifying activities are now alienating 4) In the fragile dyad, health differences and dependence cause conflicts. 5) The ambivalent dyad predicts being overburdened by care. These reconfigurations follow a rather straightforward life course logic, reflecting couples’ relationship histories and gendered life courses. Overall, dyadic unity in late life is not a given, but challenged by aging. Self-dyad reconfigurations reflect both alienation and commitment. The link between self and dyad will define the individual and dyadic future, also related to care. Yet, these dyadic reconfigurations are also surprisingly strongly defined by the couples’ past.

A Comparative and Historical Perspective on Extending Working Lives: Latent Growth Modelling of Late-Life Employment, 1990-2020, Using ‘Comparative Panel File’ for Seven Countries

Presenter: Konrad Turek, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Co-authors: Kene Henkens, Matthijs Kalmijn, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

The last 30 years have brought unprecedented changes to how older people work and retire. Currently, public policies encourage later retirement, but they often do not account for discrepancies in the capacity for extending working lives. This paper studies trends and inequalities in extending working lives over the last three decades in a gender-specific and comparative perspective of seven countries (Australia, Germany, Russia, South Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States; total analytical sample of n = 22,314). We apply latent class growth analysis to identify employment trajectories between 60 and 69 from 1990 to 2020. In particular, we focus on people who continue work till later ages and compare them with those who exit early and remain inactive through their 60s. Latent class regression models serve to measure gender differences, educational inequalities, and time trends. We find five universal trajectories: Late Employment, Standard, Early and Late Exit, and Non-Employment. During the last three decades, Non-Employment, which dominated in the 1990s, significantly declined, giving space to Late Employment as one of the major employment pathways in 2020. Gender and educational inequalities are considerable and stable. The results suggest progress toward later employment in all countries, but major differences in country-specific trends warn against simple generalizations. The data come from the Comparative Panel File (CPF) that harmonizes household panel studies from seven countries. I will describe this new open science initiative (by Turek, Kalmijn, Leopold, 2021; www.cpfdata.com) that provides powerful data for observing the lives of several generations against a changing historical background. I will also discuss the application of a trajectory-oriented perspective for longitudinal ageing research.

Ageing in Place in Cities: Comparing Urban Ageing Across Seven Cities

Presenter: Patty Doran, University of Manchester

Co-authors: Sophie Yarker, Tine Buffel, University of Manchester

The Ageing in Place in Cities programme addresses two of the biggest social changes of our time - population ageing and urban change. This paper presents the theoretical and methodological approach we are taking to compare seven cities who have been using ‘age-friendly’ or ‘healthy ageing’ policies to support older people to age in place. We are taking a Comparative Case Study (CCS) approach, a systematic approach that identifies similarities, differences or patterns across cases. The seven cities were selected to represent different patterns of population growth and demographic change. The three categories or cities are: ageing cities with slow population growth (Akita, Bilbao); young cities that are ageing rapidly (Brno, Quebec); and young cities that are ageing slowly (Manchester, Brussels, Oslo). Using mixed methods, we have developed city profiles for each of the seven cities. Using census and other local demographic data we examine how the populations have changed over time and using narratives and policy documents we have collected data on the interventions used to support ageing in place. When interpreting the data, we define place using both a territorial and relational perspective to understand change both within and across cities. Additionally, we

examine both ageing and cities using a longitudinal approach to gain greater understanding of the context of urban ageing. We are conducting the research from a critical gerontology perspective and embedding spatial and social justice by centring the concepts of equity, diversity and co-production in our theoretical framework. Age-friendly work has not yet benefitted from an in-depth exploration using a spatial justice perspective. By taking this perspective, we aim to develop further understanding of the age-friendly policies and interventions designed to support ageing in place in cities.

1C

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS: HEALTH IN LATER LIFE

Life Course Neighborhood Deprivation and Cognitive Decline Among Older Adults

Presenter: Gergo Baranyi, University of Edinburgh

Co-authors: Ian J. Deary, Niamh Shortt, Catharine Ward Thompson, Simon R. Cox, Jamie Pearce, University of Edinburgh

International evidence suggests neighbourhood features may predict age-related outcomes including cognitive decline. However, existing research relies mostly on cross-sectional studies with few investigations considering lifetime exposures, and it is unclear whether the association with domain-specific cognitive abilities might be due to their association with overall declining general cognitive ability. This study considers how neighbourhood social deprivation (NSD) across the life course is associated with general and domain-specific cognitive decline among older adults in Scotland. Participants (n=1091) were from the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 with cognitive abilities measured at ages 70, 73, 76, 79 and 82 using a comprehensive battery of 10 tests. Participants' residential history was gathered using a lifegrid questionnaire and linked to measures of NSD in childhood (1936-1955), early adulthood (1956-1975), and mid-to-late adulthood (1976-2014). Using latent growth curve modelling we estimated levels and slopes for general cognitive ability (g) and three cognitive domains (i.e. visuospatial ability, processing speed, memory). Higher mid-to-late adulthood NSD was associated with lower levels of g in late adulthood ($\beta=-0.093$, 95% CI: -0.177, -0.008; $p=0.032$) and faster decline in g over 12 years ($\beta=-0.171$, 95% CI: -0.290, -0.052; $p=0.005$). Childhood NSD was also linked to faster decline in g ($\beta=-0.136$, 95% CI: -0.263, -0.009; $p=0.035$). Decline in processing speed was associated with childhood and mid-to-late adulthood NSD; however, these were not significant after accounting for the covariance between tests of processing speed and general ability. This is the first study to assess the impact of NSD over the full life course on cognitive ageing. We demonstrated that NSD is associated with general cognitive ability (i.e. shared variance across cognitive domains) rather than specific domains. Recognising the role of place-based factors in cognitive development across the life course and creating age-friendly environments might support healthy population ageing.

Age-as-Leveler: Longitudinal Evidence on Income and Later-Life Health from Europe, U.S., and China

Presenter: Mengling Cheng, University of Lausanne

Co-authors: Nicolas Sommet, Daniela Jopp, Dario Spini, University of Lausanne

Scholars are divided as to how the protective effect of higher income on health (the income-health gradient) varies over the later life course: The age-as-leveler pattern suggests that the income health gradient weakens with age, whereas the cumulative advantages/disadvantages pattern suggests that it strengthens with age. To clarify this, we used harmonized datasets, i.e., SHARE 2004-2017 (73,407 respondents from 19 European countries), HRS 1992-2016 (33,385 U.S. respondents) and CHARLS 2011-2018 (10,068 Chinese respondents). Congruent with the age-as-leveler pattern, Poisson growth curve models revealed two key findings. First, the overall protective effect of higher income against multimorbidity was weaker for older than younger adults in Europe, U.S., and China (cross-sectional). We interpret this as a selection effect. Second, the within-participant protective effect of higher income against multimorbidity weakened over the later-life course of individuals in the U.S. (longitudinal effect). Given that the effect was observed within participants, this age-as-leveler pattern was not due to a selection effect. These effects hold in the majority of robustness checks using alternative socioeconomic predictors and alternative health outcomes. These findings suggest that extant cross-sectional studies should be interpreted with caution and that longitudinal, cross-national studies are needed.

Social Changes and Health Outcomes: The Educational Experience During the Cultural Revolution and Functional Limitations in Later Life

Presenter: Chengming Han, Case Western Reserve University

Backgrounds: China had experienced fundamental institutional changes since 1978. Cohorts who were born around 1949-1960 grew up under state socialism but grew old in a new society. For instance, The Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) had generated a "sent-down" cohort and interrupted education. After 1980s, however, education played a more and more important role in job markets.

Objectives: This study intends to explore how different institutions shaped educational experiences and the education health gradients in functional limitations in later life. To be specific, this study aims to answer the question: how did the Cultural Revolution have different impacts on educational experiences across cohorts?

Methods: This study employed a cohort comparison approach. Three adjacent cohorts, the pre-PRC (born in 1935-1944), PRC cohort (born in 1945-1954), and later-PRC (born in 1955-1964) cohorts were included in cohort comparison. Data were drawn from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) 2011-2018. Educational experiences were measured by educational attainments and continuity. A growth curve model was used to analyze the trajectories of functional limitations across cohorts. Educational attainments, educational continuity and family background were included as predictors.

Results: The PRC cohort, experienced the Cultural Revolution at high school or college age. Compared to the pre-PRC and late-PRC cohorts, the PRC cohort presented the lowest proportion of college education, and their education was more likely to be interrupted by political reasons. Furthermore, the functional limitations of the PRC cohort were more negatively affected by educational experiences during the Cultural Revolution than other cohorts. Conclusions. Both the macro institutional changes and the age at certain historical event contribute to shape different life trajectories across different cohorts.

Earlier-life Individual and Contextual Socioeconomic Conditions and Later-life Mild, Moderate, and Vigorous Physical Activity: A Life Course Perspective

Presenter: Yang Li, University of Lausanne

This paper analyses the effects of precarious parental employment on children's internalising and externalising behaviour difficulties between ages 4 and 17 in Australia. A large multidisciplinary literature and empirical evidence show that adverse childhood experiences have clear costs associated with children's development and well-being, the impacts of which are likely to be amplified later in life (Ben-Shlomo and Kuh, 2004). Child poverty and economic inequality have long-lasting impacts on adolescent well-being and development. Still, there is little research on the effects of parental job instability or non-standard employment and parental absence. We defined the precariousness of employment based on Burgess and Campbell's multidimensional model, building on Standing's core concern about employment insecurity. The study uses nationally representative Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC), an ongoing biannual survey that has been following members of a nationally representative sample of children from all parts of Australia since 2003. Their families were interviewed for the first time when the study child was 4 years old (n=4983) and then followed them until age 16/17 (N=4788; 49% female). We relied on fixed effects panel regression methods to account for any selection on time-invariant unobservable individual or family characteristics. Children's behavioural difficulties were measured using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). Our findings show that mothers involved in casual based contracts or not in the labour market are significantly associated with a higher SDQ for their children. even after controlling the household financial situation and maternal mental health. However, there is no significant association between parental precarious work and children's SDQ with father's precarious work past age 8. Precarious employment is gendered in that primary caregivers (mothers) are more likely to work in low quality and income job settings. That's also because there is more fluctuation in mothers' work status during the survey period.

The Health Consequences of Cumulative Unionization

Presenter: Xiaowen Han, University of Minnesota

Co-authors: Tom VanHeuvelen, Jeylan T. Mortimer, University of Minnesota

What are the cumulative health consequences of a unionized career? While previous research shows the protective effects of union membership for a variety of health and well-being outcomes, almost all studies focus on contemporaneous associations or benefits over only a short period of time. Drawing on life course theory and studies of lifetime inequality, we reconceptualize the effect of union membership as a buffer that can protect individuals against chronic exposure to stressors and burdens associated with poor job quality. To assess these expectations, we use 50 years of Panel Study of Income Dynamics data to follow a cohort of U.S. respondents across their entire careers into the first decade of their retirement years. We develop a novel measure of lifetime cumulative unionization and predict physical health outcomes. Results show a curvilinear relationship, with those individuals spending all their careers unionized having pronounced beneficial health outcomes during retirement compared to those with only partial union coverage. Even individuals who spent no time as members of unions appear to have better self-rated health than those who spent only a limited portion of their careers unionized. This pattern could not be fully explained by occupational and economic wellbeing mediators, including cumulative logged earnings, and work history measures, such as total years employed. Our analysis provides substantial evidence that career-long unionization contributes to the health and well-being of retirees. The findings suggest novel extension and innovation to theories of inequality, health, and aging, and have significant practical implications for policy-makers working to reduce health disparities in the retirement years. Our future analyses will examine whether the life course timing and trajectories of unionization influence health above and beyond the cumulative percentage measure.

1D

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS: EMPLOYMENT AND WEALTH

Exploring Firm Related Career Trajectories of Korean Middle-Aged Adults: Sequence Analysis Approach

Presenter: Seong Ji Jeong, The Ohio State University

Co-authors: Joshua Hawley, The Ohio State University; Su Jung Choi, Seoul National University

This study examined how Korean middle-aged adults' career trajectories unfolded over their life course from a career development perspective. Prior literature has largely approached career pathways as occupational mobility or stratification in labor market structure (Fuller & Stecy-Hildebrandt, 2015; Sacchi et al., 2016). However, exploring career pathways in view of individual career development behavior have hardly been examined (Gubler et al, 2015). Extending our earlier research that examined youth career trajectory patterns, in this paper, we focused on the career pathways of middle-aged adults as they have a longer occupational history including gradual retirement transitions. We aimed to examine how individual career related activities have an impact on determining their career trajectory patterns, controlling variables related to labor market structures and earnings. Using a sample of 1,010 retirees' self-retrospective job history data from the survey of occupational career and economic activities of adults aged between 45 and 70 from Seoul, our analysis employed sequence analysis to compare middle-aged workers' year-by-year career trajectory patterns over fifty years. We found 7 potential clusters: 1) small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) to SME transition; 2) churning with large-sized enterprise (LE); 3) LE to Self-employed (SE) transition; 4) SE to SE transition; 5) SME to SE transition; 6) staying in a public institution; 7) churning with SME. We derived a typology of trajectories and described their characteristics including age, gender, education status, marital status, earnings, and retentions. Multinomial logistic analysis results showed the probability of following clusters with a stable career pattern is higher for those who used various job searching methods during a job transition period. Those who got a bridge job related to main career job after voluntarily retirement increases the probability of steadier career pattern than those in a churning cluster. Practical recommendations for middle-aged workers were presented.

Considering the Role of Administrative Data for Employment Event Histories in a New National Longitudinal Youth Survey

Presenter: Alison Aughinbaugh, US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Co-authors: Keenan Dworak-Fisher, Mark Loewenstein, Donna S. Rothstein, US Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has begun to plan for a new youth cohort in the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) program. The environment for data collection and survey methods has changed substantially in the 25 years since BLS last began a new youth cohort (NLSY97). BLS is considering incorporating administrative data into data collection process. An employment event history will remain the backbone of a new NLS youth cohort, as in the prior NLSY79 and NLSY97 cohorts. However, event history would be constructed differently if administrative data on employment could be incorporated into the questionnaire. This paper discusses the potential gains and challenges of incorporating administrative data into the questionnaire to enable event-triggered data collection on employment, jobs, and gaps between jobs. Using the NLSY97 questionnaire as a foundation, we examine how administrative data on employment could be used during data collection, along with survey responses, to produce an employment event history. We develop prototype fieldwork protocols and specifications for a data file.

Multi-Trajectories of Workplace Contexts from 1975-2016 in the United States

Presenter: Adrienne Frech, University of Missouri

Co-authors: Sarah Damaske, Hilary Wething, Pennsylvania State University; Adrienne Ohler, University of Missouri

In the US, race-ethnic and gender health disparities widen by midlife, in part due to cumulative inequalities in socioeconomic status; but also because of contextual inequalities related to structural racism and sexism. Despite increased attention to the roles of state and national policies in shaping the nation's health, previous research generally has not examined how changing state and local policies interact with state and local labor markets over time to inform midlife health disparities. We argue these macro and meso-level variables affect health both contemporaneously and cumulatively, as people age and experience changes in their local and state contexts. We propose to advance the current literature by conceptualizing a distinct macro and meso-level context – the workplace context – where interrelated labor market characteristics and policies are likely to inform midlife health. Currently, we have drawn on previous research to identify ten time-varying variables that reflect changing workplace contexts in the US from 1975-2016. By September 2022, we propose to use group bridge analysis to narrow this to 3-6 macro and meso-level variables that best predict mid-life health and best reflect the changing workplace context in the US during “Baby-Boomers” prime earning years. Using these variables, we will estimate a group-based multi-trajectory model to describe how the workplace context changes over time for “Baby Boomers” born between 1957-1964. Future research will evaluate how these multi-trajectories are associated with midlife health.

Class Background, Migration Experience and the Labor Market Integration of Young Syrian Refugees in Germany

Presenter: Hans Dietrich, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

In 2015 around 890,000 asylum-seeking individuals arrived in Germany. Within this group, civil war refugees from Syria represent a major subgroup out of which the majority is aged between 18 and 25 (Statistisches Bundesamt 2017). These people typically experienced forced migration by the Syrian civil war. A relevant group of the young Syrian refugees has not finished education, but a majority of the Syrian immigrants has already attained upper secondary levels of educational degrees and beyond within the Syrian educational system. However, especially when marketable skills are considered, these people are insufficiently prepared for the German labor market, which suffers from a significant shortage of qualified workers. This paper explores the labor market access of Syrian refugee youth in Germany. We employ data from a unique data set (WELLCOME; see Dietrich et al 2019), where 2,732 individuals were interviewed for a first time in 2016 and followed up 1,772 in 2017 and 1,313 in 2018 and 900 in 2020. We merged the survey data more or less all individuals, who gave matching consent, with register data. The register data deliver excellent information on individuals' labor market activities (full-time/part-time employment, income, apprenticeship training etc.) but also regarding individuals' labor income, transfers, unemployment benefit reciprocity or scheme participation for the whole starting sample till 2020. We employ panel estimator to analyze the labor market entry and labor market success under control of social background, level of education and individuals' educational and labor market related aspiration, but also mental health and post-traumatic experience, social support, or personality.

Who Marries Whom? Intergenerational Mobility and Assortative Mating in Mexico

Presenter: Nancy Daza-Baez, University College London

In this paper I analyse intergenerational earnings mobility for Mexico, with a focus on the role of gender and marital status using the Mexican Social Mobility Survey (EMOVI-2011). I find that married daughters experience greater mobility than sons, with respect to both own and family (combined) earnings; and that assortative mating plays an important role, especially for daughters. On average, 10% to 43% of the covariance between parents and their own permanent family earnings can be attributed to the person to whom the offspring is married. This effect is mainly driven by strong correlations of partners with human capital. Unlike sons, the estimated intergenerational persistence of earnings is significantly higher for single daughters than for married daughters. This suggests differences in the labour supply of daughters and sons by marital status, related to actual earnings of married daughters being weakly tied to their capabilities and more to the household's decision of allocation of time.

2A

PANEL SESSION

Developments in Social-Biological Transitions Research in Europe Since 2013

Convenor: David Blane, Imperial College London, UK

Chair: Melanie Bartley, University College London

Panel: Michelle Kelly-Irving, Inserm - Université Toulouse III; Meena Kumari, University of Essex; Paolo Vineis, University of Torino; Baowen Xue, University College London; Silvia Stringhini, University of Lausanne; Tarani Chandola, University of Hong Kong

The present Panel Session bid is part of an initiative by SLLS Inter-Disciplinary Health Research group (ideally, if both bids are accepted, the here-in proposed panel would follow the end of Stephane Cullati's symposium). Social-biological transitions research addresses the question of how does the social become biological (how does life get under your skin)? Longitudinal and Life Course Studies journal published our first attempt to answer this question in 2013; and the past eight SLLS Annual Conferences have included a symposium of recent findings in the area. Kelly-Irving, Kumari and Blane, with the volunteer help of Thomas O'Toole, are reviewing the Soc-bio SLLS symposium abstracts from 2017-2021, together with any subsequent peer-reviewed publications, from which we will write a report for presentation to and discussion by the roundtable. Hoped-for outputs include: enhanced coordination and cooperation between Soc-bio research groups in Europe; strengthening their network of scholars outside Europe, with China, India, Indonesia, Japan of particular interest (each contributed to our early 2021 Covid-19 webinar series); and an international peer-reviewed journal article, up-dating our 2013 LLCS piece (to be first-authored by O'Toole).

2B

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – WELLBEING (REMOTE PRESENTATIONS)

Family Complexity and Children's Subjective Well-Being: Evidence from the UKHLS

Presenter: Larissa Pople, University of Essex

Children live in a range of different family contexts, including with extended family members, non-biological parents and siblings, and in formalised or informal step-parent structures (Mostafa et al., 2018; Haux and Luthra, 2019; Furstenberg et al., 2020). Yet research often does not take account of the full complexity of children's family circumstances. This analysis takes advantage of the design of Understanding Society: the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) to explore whether different socioeconomic and family circumstances - and the stability of these - can account for differences in children's subjective well-being (SWB). Furthermore, analysis of household composition - as well as practical and financial support provided by grandparents - allows for the consideration of whether support from extended family can act as a buffer for children in disadvantaged families. Qualitative research with children highlights the important role that grandparents and extended family members can play when family budgets are constrained (Ridge, 2002; Mahony et al., 2017). In UKHLS households, 10 to 15-year-old children can participate in multiple waves of the youth survey and/or have participating siblings. Thus, it is possible to use a multi-level modelling approach to take account of the three-level structure of the data and consider both within-child changes as well as within- and between-family differences in children's circumstances and SWB. Results show that children have lower SWB if they are living in single-parent alone (SPA) families compared to single-parent extended (SPE) families, or if they are living in informal compared to formal step-parent structures. However, living with non-biological siblings is not associated with children's SWB after controlling for family structure and the other socioeconomic variables.

The Role of Older Siblings in the Educational Attainment of Children with and Without Migration Background

Presenter: Marion Fischer-Neumann, University of Duisburg-Essen

Inequalities in educational outcomes between children with and without migration background are still current empirical phenomena. Although three-quarters of children under the age of 18 in Germany grow up with at least one sibling in the family, previous research explaining educational assimilation and existing disparities has focused primarily on the characteristics and resources of the parents for explaining educational achievement. Yet, sibling relationships involve in contrast to parent-child relationships particular structural advantages for educational influences (e.g., horizontality, longevity, intimacy). Furthermore, the relationship to siblings includes educationally relevant resources (e.g., educational competences, achievements) that can be transmitted within interactions. In particular, older siblings are effective role models and surrogate parents, which may be particularly evident and relevant within migrant families, where they can potentially compensate for the disadvantages of parents in host-country-specific resources (e.g., lack of competence in the national language, inter-ethnic contacts). Hypotheses are derived suggesting a positive influence of older siblings' educational attainment on child's educational acquisition in dependence on characteristics of the sibling constellation (e.g., age spacing, gender) as well as on older siblings' social and cultural capital, both determining the quality of the between-sibling transmission process. Further, the influence of older siblings' human capital is hypothesized to be stronger for migrant than non-migrant children. Preliminary results of multilevel models for repeated observations of individuals nested within families in the household survey 'Socio-Economic Panel' (SOEP, v.35) confirm that older siblings' educational attainment (years of schooling) increases younger sibling's educational acquisition (years of schooling) net of other factors such as family social background. However, as theoretically suggested the positive effect of older sibling's human capital is significantly higher the lower the birth space to older siblings, the lower the number of older siblings, the higher the cultural participation of older siblings as well as for natives.

Developmental Trajectories of Aggression, Hyperactivity/Inattention, and Anxious Depressed Mood: Co-Occurring Problems Within a Chilean Context

Presenter: María Morales, University of Edinburgh

Co-authors: Angus MacBeth, Lisa Christine Girard, University of Edinburgh; Daniel Nagin, Carnegie Mellon University

Studies of individual externalising and internalising trajectories have shown that persisting childhood problems carry a high social burden and economic costs to societies. Until now, with few exceptions, there are limited studies that model joint trajectories of multiple externalising and internalising behaviours across childhood, even when co-occurrence of behavioural and emotional problems is frequent and is associated with greater risk for later maladaptive outcomes. Moreover, all the currently published studies in this area have been conducted using samples in either North America or Europe, with no studies examining potential co-occurring trajectories within a South American context. Thus, using a Chilean cohort, this study explored multi-trajectories of aggressive, hyperactivity/inattention (i.e., externalising) and anxious/depressed (i.e., internalising) problems, and associated risk factors for group membership. The sample included 2,857 children in Chile enrolled in the Encuesta Longitudinal de la Primera Infancia (ELPI) cohort, a nationally representative study conducted between 2010 and 2017. Maternal reports using the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) were completed when children were three, five and eleven years old. Antecedents on risk factors were collected using maternal reports, observation, and standardised assessments when children were aged three. Using a person-centred approach, group-based multi-trajectory analysis was implemented. Findings indicated that a five-group model best fit the data, with all groups evidencing cooccurring symptoms. Identified groups included normative, low/moderate-high remitting, low-stable/moderate-decreasing, moderate/high decreasing, and increasing/high-chronic. Risk factors for membership in the most elevated groups included child sex, maternal age, single-parent status, and maternal education, whilst children's receptive language, maternal vocabulary skills, not having early attendance in the educational system, and parental acceptance were protective factors. Taken together, findings contribute to the emerging literature modelling developmental trajectories of co-occurring problems, add to the global evidence, and have important practical implications for the prevention and intervention of externalising and internalising problems in childhood.

Evidence Based Policy Making in an International Context: The Importance of the Growing Up in Digital Europe Survey

Presenter: Gary Pollock, Manchester Metropolitan University

Birth cohort surveys across the world have been central to our understanding of the factors which contribute to enhancing child well-being. These longitudinal data sets provide the highest quality data which reveal demographic patterns of difference, changes over time, and factors associated with high levels of wellbeing. They are an important source of evidence for policymakers seeking to protect and enhance the lives of children as they grow up. Until now such surveys have been developed independently and, while there are some common features, in order to compare data in different countries there are many challenges in post-hoc data harmonisation. Growing Up In Digital Europe, or GUIDE for short, is Europe's first comparative longitudinal birth cohort survey which will be an essential evidence base for child well-being policy-making across the UK and Europe for decades to come. It will provide data on a representative sample of babies and children from most European countries, tracking them up to the age of 24. This will make GUIDE one of the largest European social science Research Infrastructures. GUIDE was included on the 2021 iteration of the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures Roadmap in recognition of its importance for the future. This paper will explore the importance of this new multidisciplinary longitudinal cohort study for child wellbeing policymaking on national and international levels. At a national level, GUIDE will support the design of evidence-based policies by providing nationally representative data on child wellbeing. At an international level, it will provide a unique insight into factors contributing to successful policies through rigorous comparisons between European countries. This knowledge will contribute to the improvement of policies and practice.

The Social Penalty Paid by Teetotallers

Presenter: Benjamin Walker, University of Manchester

Co-author: Luke Munford, University of Manchester

Background: Recent trends suggest the proportion of individuals in Britain who abstain from alcohol is increasing. Despite this, alcohol remains a cultural norm, and a focus of social activities.

Aims: Examine if going teetotal has a negative causal effect on an individual's social life.

Methods: We use data from 11,917 individuals in the UK Household Longitudinal Study and adopt the outcome-wide longitudinal framework detailed by VanderWeele et al. (2020) to examine the causal relationship between teetotalism and social outcomes. Our two exposures are a binary variable for teetotalism and a categorical variable for frequency of drinking. We look at a number of binary social outcomes including; being able to visit friends when feels like it, feeling isolated, lacking companionship, feeling left out, and feeling lonely. We control for past-values of the outcome and exposure, and a large number of covariates. We report E-values; the minimum strength of association that an unmeasured confounder would need to have with both the treatment and the outcome to fully explain away our treatment outcome association.

Results: We find that being a drinker has a potentially causal protective effect against not visiting friends when you feel like it with an odds ratio of 0.726 (E-value: 2.1) and against feeling isolated with an OR of 0.706 (E-value: 2.18). Drinking monthly or less had no statistically significant effect on social outcomes relative to being teetotal, while drinking 2-3 times a week had the biggest protective effect against adverse social outcomes, including a protective effect against not visiting friends when you feel like it with an OR of 0.605 (E-value: 2.69), and against feeling isolated with an OR of 0.503 (E-value: 3.39).

Discussion: Our results suggest a negative relationship between teetotalism and social interaction. This could be due to alcohol being the norm for socialising in the UK.

2C

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – EDUCATION

Links Between Performance in High School and the Decision to Major in STEM Fields: Longitudinal Evidence from Chile*Presenter: Luis Herskovic Maida, Universidad Adolfo Ibañez*

Although it is well documented that women are under-represented in STEM majors creating salary differences between men and women as well as an inefficient allocation of workers in crucial sectors of the economy, the causes of this under-representation in different contexts are less clear. This article studies the relevance of absolute and relative performance in high school courses on STEM field enrollment when entering college in Chile. To achieve this we use administrative countrywide data and follow three student cohorts through high school. Controlling for relevant individual and family characteristics, we estimate the effect of performance on courses in high school on major enrollment at the university level. Our estimation confirms the existence of a large gender gap (male students are about 20 percentage points more likely to enroll in a STEM field than similar female students), and we find that performing better in language relative to math in high school is associated with enrolling in a non-STEM field for women, but not so for men. We also observe that men are more likely to enroll in STEM fields than women all along the academic achievement distribution. These findings suggest that it would be beneficial for policymakers to focus on earlier interventions during high school that create incentives and address systemic and cultural issues that might be preventing women from enrolling into STEM fields.

Monetary Returns to Higher Education: A Comparison of Babyboomers Age 45-60 with Their Direct Down-and Upstream Cohorts*Presenter: Jessica Ordemann, German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW)*

Baby boomers (born 1954-1964) have consistently shaped society. As they are successively entering retirement in Germany, it is an obvious assumption that by their sheer size, they will redefine the transition into retirement and the following years. However, an active retirement phase prerequisite is the financial freedom to implement one's wishes. In Germany, one's pension is financed by the intergenerational contributions of workers into the general pension insurance. Therefore, the individual freedom of the German baby boomers in retirement is influenced not only by their earnings but also by the earnings of the succeeding birth cohorts. Especially higher education graduates should – in comparison to other education degree holders – earn more over their occupational career and therefore have higher financial freedom in retirement. This paper studies the monetary returns on the education of baby boomers towards the end of their career compared to the postwar (born 1944-1953) and post-babyboomer generation X (1965-1974). I will ask: Does a college degree pay off for baby boomers and previous and subsequent birth cohorts? Based on random effects panel regression analysis for 33,091 male workers in Western Germany from the Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP), the study finds an elevator effect for all educational degrees over the three cohorts under consideration: Baby-Boomers with a higher education degree earn more than the direct postwar cohort but less than the workers of generation X. I will discuss my findings regarding the financial freedom of baby boomers drawing on further findings of the pensions of the postwar cohort and the first baby boomers of my sample.

English as Lingua Franca. The Role of English Private Tutoring for English Grades and Study Abroad Intent: Findings from the German National Education Panel Study (NEPS)*Presenter: Steve Entrich, University of Potsdam**Co-author: Mona Syrbe, Rikkyo University*

Ongoing globalization put pressure on societies to foster higher levels of transnational human capital (THC), i.e. intercultural skills and foreign language proficiency, among their future workers. To achieve THC, in non-English speaking societies such as Germany, English as the global lingua franca plays a vital role. Hence, the start of compulsory English Language Teaching (ELT) in Germany was shifted further towards the beginning of school and now often runs from first to 12th grade. In parallel, a rising demand for private tutoring was observed in Germany, with English being the second most tutored subject. However, the role of English Private Tutoring (EPT) for THC acquisition has not been investigated in Germany thus far. Drawing on data for upper secondary students from the representative German National Education Panel Study (NEPS), we investigate determinants and effects of EPT using logit and OLS regressions as well as structural equation modelling (SEM). Our results show: (1) The impact of prior grades on EPT attendance towards the end of upper secondary education is lower (insignificant) than in earlier grades; (2) students participating in EPT show higher learning gains in English but do not outperform their non-tutored peers; (3) neither EPT nor English performance in school positively affect the students' motivation to consider studying abroad; and (4) the effects of English grades on EPT attendance (grade 11) and the effects of EPT on the students' study abroad intent vary significantly by gender. Girls with EPT experience are less likely to pursue study abroad. Our findings suggest a growing relevance of EPT in Germany due to enhanced pressure to learn English in school to better prepare students for their life in a globalized world. However, EPT seems less effective to achieve higher English competencies or prepare students to use English as lingua franca in the future.

Drivers of Success in the Life Course. Intelligence, Grades and Family Background as Drivers of Success Up to Middle Adulthood: The Role of Education*Presenter: Wolfgang Lauterbach, University of Potsdam*

So far, we know little about which factors contribute to a successful live over people's live courses. Success can be defined in different ways: as income success, prosperity, educational success or life satisfaction. Sociological research on intergenerational mobility provides initial indications but is noticeably too one-sidedly focused on the transfer of, for example, status or social position from the parents to the children's generation. Psychological or learning factors such as intelligence or good performance at school are equally one-sided. Only a combination of several factors, like social origin, the child's performance and the education system promises greater insight into the mechanisms of how success in life is achieved. Using LifE data (n=1359), we will investigate how intelligence, school performance, and social background together affect success in middle adulthood as measured by income and occupational status. A cohort of adolescents is followed into middle adulthood and questions are asked about the causes of success and the role of the education system. Using structural equation models, we find that, in addition to educational attainment, success at school at age 16, as measured by grades, continues to affect young women and men into middle adulthood. The effect is even stronger than that of the degrees, suggesting that school work and learning behavior permanently shape a life course. Education acts predominantly as a mediator.

2D

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS - AGEING

Agency and Subjective Health from Early Adulthood to Mid-Life: Evidence from the Prospective Youth Development Study

Presenter: Jeylan Mortimer, University of Minnesota

Co-author: Jeremy Staff, Pennsylvania State University

Understanding the determinants of subjective or self-rated health (SRH) is of central importance because SRH is a significant correlate of actual health as well as mortality. A large body of research has examined the correlates, antecedents, or presumed determinants of SRH, usually measured at a given time or endpoint. The present study, inspired by the principles of life-span development (human development is “lifelong”), agency (people are architects of their lives), and timing (developmental processes vary across life stages), interrogates the linkages among agency, subjective health, and actual health. We investigate whether individual mastery, a prominent indicator of agency, has a positive effect on SRH over a broad span of the life course. Drawing on longitudinal data from the Youth Development Study, the impacts of mastery on SRH are demonstrated over a 24-year period (ages 21-22 to 45-46). The findings of a fixed effects analysis, controlling time-varying educational attainment, unemployment, age, obesity, serious health diagnoses, and time-constant individual differences, lead us to conclude that mastery is a stable predictor of SRH from early adulthood to mid-life. We thus provide evidence that psychological resources influence individuals’ subjective assessment of their health, even when objective physical health variables and socioeconomic indicators are taken into account. The persistent effect of mastery on SRH is testimony to the power of agency to protect what is arguably a key dimension of the self-image. These findings, along with the well-established associations of SRH with disease diagnoses and the timing of mortality, are consistent with the long-noted observation that cognitive states affect susceptibility to illness and the actual course of disease progression (e.g., Antonovsky’s sense of coherence and, in a more popular vein, Cousins’ biology of hope). The mechanisms through which agency influences self-rated health as well, perhaps, as actual health, deserve consideration in future longitudinal studies.

Predicting Functional Ability, Hospital Admissions, and Mortality Using a Novel Measure of Intrinsic Capacity in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing

Presenter: Charlotte Campbell, CLOSER, UCL Institute of Education

Co-authors: Dorina Cadar, Brighton and Sussex Medical School; Anne McMunn, Paola Zaninotto, University College London

Intrinsic capacity (IC) is a relatively new concept in the healthy ageing field. The World Health Organisation originally proposed IC in 2015 as a central part of their framework for monitoring healthy ageing in older populations. There have been many operationalised definitions of IC but no definitive measurement model has been agreed on. In this study, we operationalised IC using item response theory in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) and tested the predictive value of the scale using subsequent functional ability, mortality, and hospital admission. IC was measured at baseline (2004, Wave 2) using 14 indicators: word recall, orientation in time, balance, chair rises, walking speed, upper mobility, lower mobility, eyesight, hearing, grip strength, BMI, waist circumference, depressive symptoms, life satisfaction. Performance on each indicator was dichotomised based on previously defined cut-offs where possible. A two-parameter item response theory model was used to generate a scale of intrinsic capacity at baseline. Logistic regression was used for the prediction of subsequent difficulties, measured by difficulties with ≥ 1 activities of daily living (ADLs) and ≥ 1 instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) at 4 and 8 years after baseline. Competing risk and cox regressions were employed to test prediction of hospital admission and mortality, respectively, over a 14-year follow-up. Intrinsic capacity scores were generated for 4,537 individuals with complete information on covariates at baseline, with mean age 70.6 years (SD 7.91). Better baseline IC scores were associated with lower risk of difficulties with ADLs and IADLs, reduced risk of hospital admission (SHR=0.99, 95%CI 0.98-0.99) and mortality (HR=0.98, 95%CI 0.98-0.99), when adjusted for sociodemographic and health-related covariates. These results suggest the utility of this IC score as a measure of risk for future adverse outcomes in older people, potentially above that indicated by other sociodemographic and health-related factors.

Allostatic Load as a Biomarker of Ageing: Evidence from Three UK Studies

Presenter: Tony Robertson, University of Stirling

Allostatic load refers to the cumulative burden of chronic stress and life events on people’s bodies. It involves the interaction of different physiological systems at varying degrees of activity. When environmental challenges exceed the individual ability to cope, then allostatic overload ensues. To measure allostatic load, we typically combine a range of biomarkers from across several physiological systems, such as the cardiovascular, immune, metabolic and neuroendocrine systems. This concept (and measure) of allostatic load has been described as a measure of ‘wear-and-tear’ on the body, analogous to the damage caused by ageing in our bodies. This biological ageing of our bodies offers greater value in health and social studies exploring why people age at different rates given the same chronological age. In this project we have used secondary, quantitative data from three UK studies (Understanding Society, the Scottish Health Survey and the West of Scotland Twenty-07 Study) to explore allostatic load’s use as a biomarker of ageing (BoA), comparing and combining it with existing BoAs such as telomere length, grip strength and cognition markers. Preliminary results suggest allostatic load is an independent predictor of ageing, although may not hold the predictive power of more established BoAs. These findings have implications for our understanding of the ageing process and how we can most accurately assess biological ageing in the general population.

Longitudinal Norms of the Frailty Index: A Cross-Country Comparison Using the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)

Presenter: Alejandra Marroig, University of the Republic Uruguay

Co-authors: Fernando Massa, University of the Republic Uruguay; Graciela Muniz-Terrera, The Ohio State University/University of Edinburgh

Frailty has been reported as a key predictor of mortality and other negative outcomes in older adults. Thus, the identification of frailty trajectories is critical for the design of public health interventions to slow down or delay its progression. However, current understanding of the longitudinal progression of frailty is still limited. In particular, little is known about the quantiles of these trajectories that allow identification of those at greatest risk. Using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we derived a frailty index (FI) based on the accumulation of deficits in individuals aged at least 65 years at baseline (n=22124). Using generalised additive models, we estimated and adjusted the quantiles of the longitudinal trajectories of the FI by gender, education, and migration status. This allowed us to compare the distribution of frailty trajectories from the populations of each of the 16 countries considered from SHARE. The results show that education is a protective factor for frailty in all countries (effect ranging from 1.8% in Austria to 5.9% in Czech Republic), which could be explained by the better socioeconomic status of people who achieved higher levels of education. Women are frailer than men in most countries, except for Austria, Switzerland,

Germany, Denmark and Slovenia, where the effect was not statistically significant. Moreover, in most countries, immigrants have higher levels of frailty than non-immigrants, but this result shows heterogeneity across countries. Finally, the results show heterogeneity in the longitudinal trajectory of FI across countries, by gender, and migration status. However, in most countries the quantiles for women and immigrants showed frailer trajectories than men and non-immigrants respectively. Our approach contributes to the understanding of frailty trajectories in older adults in a cross-country analysis that provides new insights for the design of better health policies in European countries.

3A

SYMPOSIUM

Gender and Work Over the Life Course: Institutional and Cultural Influences

Convenor & Chair: Mary Clare Lennon, City University New York

This symposium consists of four presentations focused on gender and work throughout the life course. Each paper examines different life stages and investigates how institutions and culture shape women's work experiences. The paper by Hardie uses in-depth interviews with young women in the United States initiated when these women were high school students and concluding in young adulthood. The paper reveals how institutional contexts inhibit or enable educational and career mobility. The paper by Gambaro, Schober and Wilhelm also looks at young students and brings a cross-national perspective to understanding how gender and immigration status affect adolescents' occupational preferences and work values. De Castro Galvao addresses working-aged populations of women and men cross-nationally and considers how institutional and cultural factors are linked to gender inequality in long-term earnings within generations. Yilmaz examines the gendered division of labor after retirement within European countries, highlighting the role of family constellations and policy regimes. By combining a range of different methodological approaches and datasets, this symposium provides rich empirical evidence documenting how institutional and cultural factors interact and reproduce gender inequality over the life course.

Gender, Occupational Plans, and Inequality in the Transition to Adulthood

Presenter: Jessica Halliday Hardie, Hunter College

Given the range of possibilities open to women today, what futures do young women dream of and pursue in the transition to adulthood, and how are both of these processes shaped by economic and social resources? This study uses two waves of interview data from 61 young women living in the East North Central region of the US, collected over five years, to show how middle-class, working-class, and poor young women construct and pursue career plans in adolescence and young adulthood. First, interviews conducted when the young women were high school students reveal how ideas about gender shape occupational aspirations and how class and race disparities in social capital differentially inform girls' plans for achieving their goals. For middle-class young women, occupational plans are well-informed by adults they know but often tempered by their (or others') assumptions that they will be mothers. Among the working-class and poor, work is seen as more compatible with family life, but complete information about occupations and occupational pathways is hard to come by. Second, by following these young women into young adulthood, this research reveals how the pursuit of early occupational plans is facilitated, for some, by institutional ties within colleges; these young women are supported by well-resourced internal college tracks and make important connections with fellow students and professionals. For others, however, pursuing their goals means balancing school, work, and family responsibilities without the institutional support of an internal college track. Indeed, for these young women, continued attempts to adjust and pursue occupational plans not only fail to bring about success but contribute to their increasing educational debt and downward mobility. Considered together, this research demonstrates how systemic change, rather than individualistic adjustments, is needed to address gender, class, and race inequities in the process of planning for and pursuing occupational goals.

Gendered Occupational Preferences of Immigrant and Native Youth: Findings from Germany, England, the Netherlands, and Sweden

Presenter: Ludovica Gambaro, University of Tübingen

Co-authors: Pia Schober, Janna Wilhelm, University of Tübingen

Gender segregation of occupations in Western labour markets is remarkably persistent. Stratification theory of gender essentialism has argued that young people's choices of fields of study and occupations are strongly affected by persistent gender essentialist beliefs and increasing self-expressive values. This paper investigates how the formation of gendered occupational values and aspirations during adolescence varies across countries with different gender cultures, levels of occupational segregation and of wage inequality. It documents cross-national variations as well as variations between native and immigrant groups within countries. By exploring socio-economic positions and family processes, the paper uncovers the interplay of micro and macro influences on occupational aspirations. The analysis uses data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study in four European countries (CILS4EU). The sample includes about 4,500 students aged 14 to 16 in approximately 460 schools in Germany, England, the Netherlands, and Sweden, oversampling schools with a large share of immigrant children. Two aspects of adolescents' aspirations are explicitly explored: the gender typicality of their occupational preferences and their work values. ISCO-information on occupations is matched with indicators of shares of women by occupation based on country-specific official statistics and adolescents' work values are mapped onto occupational interest categories. The paper extends existing cross-national studies which mainly focus on native youth and single country studies of specific immigrant groups. By reporting differences in gendered occupational values and aspirations across countries, the empirical analysis provides a more complete understanding how the occupational aspirations of a recent cohort of adolescents in Europe vary depending on individual and group-level factors as well as macro-context.

Cross-National Differences in Long-Term Gender Outcomes

Presenter: Juliana De Castro Galvao, City University New York

Despite the shift in work-family policies from the male-breadwinner to the dual-earner model in all industrialized countries in the 1970s, gender earnings inequality persists to varying degrees across countries. In this paper I use harmonized household panel datasets available through the Cross-national Equivalent File (CNEF) for six high-income countries (US, UK, Germany, Switzerland, Australia and Korea) to investigate how different socioeconomic and policy configurations shape long-run gender earnings inequality net of individual level unobserved heterogeneity. Prior studies, based largely on cross-sectional data, have been limited in their ability to support causal claims and to address long-term gender inequalities. The rich household panel datasets analyzed in this paper allows for the use of more robust statistical estimation techniques than prior research. Broadly speaking, past studies have mainly relied on two different approaches to explain cross-national variation in gender inequality. On one hand, the institutional approach stresses the primacy of varying policy configurations across countries in accounting for

differences in gender equity. On the other hand, the cultural approach highlights the importance of cultural differences in explaining not only cross-national variation in gender outcomes, but in policy configurations to begin with. In this paper I contribute to existing scholarship by proposing a cohesive theoretical and empirical framework that combines the “institutional” and “cultural” approaches. Specifically, I investigate if and how “fluid” institutions (defined as time-varying policies and country-level macroeconomic characteristics: e.g., length of paid parental leave and GDP per capita) mediate gender inequality in long-term earnings within the same generation, net of “solid” institutions (defined as those less likely to dramatically change within a generation – such as, to a certain extent, country-level gender culture).

Division of Labor in Households: A Cross-National Comparison of Older Europeans

Presenter: Afife Yasemin Yilmaz, Munich Center for Economics of Aging (MEA)

Co-authors: Magdalena Gerum, Maria Magdalena Quezada Villanueva, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy; Alexander Schumacher, Technical University of Munich

The sexual division of housework and caregiving for young children is an enduring and important aspect of gender inequality. It is well established that this division of labor follows unequal patterns, with women in dual-earner marriages still contributing a larger share of this necessary work. Studies from a life course perspective are needed on how couples evolve and adapt in this division of labor, for example after entering retirement, or as family members age and caregiving demands diversify. Using harmonized time expenditure data from Survey of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), with information on hours spent at paid work, housework, leisure, and on caregiving, this paper compares how the “second shift” is organized in aging households across different policy regimes. Focusing on older adults and changing care needs will shed light on how and under which circumstances gender roles persist or adapt, through different life stages as couples move from employment and caring for their own children, to retirement and newly emerging caregiving needs of aging parents or partners. Given SHARE’s data on household composition and employment history and its longitudinal design, we can compare different constellations of families and look for trends in adapting or even reversing traditional gender roles. Additionally, SHARE’s cross-national dimension would offer first steps for an exploration of how caregiving and housework roles differ across different policy regimes, by looking at how differences in regime types correspond to more or less gender egalitarian family structures.

3B

SYMPOSIUM

Career Ready? Young People’s Career Preparations in Times of Economic Uncertainty

Convenor & Chair: Ingrid Schoon, UCL Institute of Education

This symposium brings together four papers from four countries to examine how young people prepare for the world of work in times of economic uncertainty. The first study, based on the German Family Panel Study (PAIRFAM), shows that 16-year-olds on the cusp of entering the labor market in 2020/21 report a lower importance of occupational success than those entering the labor market in 2010/11, pointing to considerable changes in career readiness in times of social change. The second study drawing on the US Youth Development Study illustrate the career uncertainties experienced by young people during the pandemic, with qualitative data providing additional information on the perceptions of young people and how these changed over time. The third study is based on the UK Youth Economic Activity and Health (YEAH) monitor reports that young people who had participated in career-related learning throughout their secondary education are more certain about their future careers and have higher perceptions of career adaptability, highlighting the importance of job skill learning. The final study, based on a socioeconomically disadvantaged sample of Canadian youth emphasizes the importance of work experiences during high school for a successful integration of vulnerable young people into the labor market.

Teenagers’ Career Choices and Attitudes Towards Employment Across Time: A Comparison of Cohorts Prior to and During COVID-19

Presenter: Sabine Walper, German Youth Institute

Co-author: Svenja Geissler, Ludwig Maximilians University Munich

Reflecting and deciding on occupational goals marks one of the main developmental tasks in adolescence with major implications for later well-being. Some findings suggest that young people today tend to attribute higher importance to leisure and social life, while the pursuit of occupational success is prioritized less than in earlier cohorts. Furthermore, the Covid-19 pandemic has substantially disrupted young people’s educational activities and likely affected their opportunities for career exploration. The present study aimed (1) to test whether recent cohorts differ from earlier cohorts with respect to their job-related attitudes and priorities, (2) to explore whether moving into the Covid-19 pandemic has further strengthened this effect, and (3) to examine whether the pandemic was associated with an additional decrease in satisfaction with education and/or employment. Data from the German Family Panel pairfam were used to compare two adolescent cohorts who were first interviewed in 2008/2009 (t1 for cohort A) and in 2018/2019 (t1 for cohort B). Longitudinal changes were compared across three years (until 2010/2011 = t3 for cohort A and 2020/2021 = t3 for cohort B). Cohort A comprised 4,338 adolescents (mean age at t1: 16.01 years, SD = 0.88), and cohort B comprised 2,476 adolescents (mean age at t1: 16.29 years, SD = 0.92), both recruited through nationwide register data in Germany. Adolescents’ importance attached to career-related issues was found to differ significant between both cohorts at t1, with cohort A reporting higher importance of occupational success and pursuing educational and occupational interests. Between t1 and t3, young peoples’ satisfaction with life and current schooling/training decreased significantly in cohort B (hit by the Covid-19 pandemic), but not in the earlier cohort A. Overall, these findings suggest that adolescent’s early stages of career development have been affected by general trends as well as the recent Covid-19 pandemic.

Agency and Career Uncertainty in the Time of COVID*Presenter: Abbey Hammell, University of Minnesota**Co-authors: Xiaowen Han, Jeylan Mortimer, University of Minnesota*

The COVID pandemic has upended many aspects of lives; it has been especially problematic for those at the precipice of adulthood when highly consequential decisions are made regarding education and work. This research draws on survey data from the Youth Development Study's third generation (G3). The 4th wave online survey administration (Dec 2019-Oct 2020), including both long-term and new G3 respondents, began before the first COVID case was detected in Minnesota on March 3, 2020; it continued through a declared "state of emergency" on March 13 that thrust schools into remote learning and shuttered restaurants, entertainment and "non-essential" venues; and through replacement of a "Stay at Home" order with a less severe "Stay Safe" order on May 17. Data from 372 youth in 231 families (mean age 19) enabled comparison of responses before, during and after the emergency mandate. The life course principle of time and place would suggest that developmental processes are responsive to such societal upheaval. However, by late adolescence and early adulthood key psychological orientations generally crystallize, becoming relatively impervious to change. Consistently, several agentic dimensions underlying career development (e.g., work values, self-efficacy, optimism) did not significantly differ by survey phase. However, "during" and "after" groups expressed significantly less certainty about future career plans than the "before" group. Qualitative data, elicited by an inquiry about "anything else you would like to tell us", provide graphic illustration of pervasive uncertainties entailed by the pandemic. Further analysis of a subgroup surveyed nine years earlier (N=144), did not indicate more change in work-related orientations from W3 to W4 for those responding during/after the pandemic than those responding before. This could be attributable to the long period of time between waves and a lack of crystallization of work orientations in this group by Wave 3 (at mean age 15).

Career Readiness in the Face of Economic Uncertainty: Career Preparation, Career Expectations and Career Adaptability During the COVID-19 Pandemic*Presenter: Ingrid Schoon, UCL Institute of Education**Co-authors: Golo Henseke, Francis Green, University College London*

The Covid-19 pandemic and the associated economic downturn significantly impacted on the learning opportunities and employment prospects of young people. Increasing uncertainties regarding education and employment require individuals to show adaptive career behaviour, enabling them to adjust to change. Guided by the social cognitive model of career self-management, this study examines the role of learning experiences in shaping career expectations and career adaptability of young people aged 16-25 years during the Covid-19 pandemic. It is expected that participation in career-related learning activities shapes general perceptions of self-efficacy and career expectations, which in turn shape adaptive career behaviour. The research draws on a nationally representative longitudinal sample of 16 to 25 year-olds who participated in the Youth Economic Activity and Health (YEAH) online survey conducted in the UK between February and October 2021 (n=3652). The findings suggest that young people are highly uncertain about their future career pathways, although they are quite ambitious, with many aiming for degree-level qualifications and a professional career. Most of the young people in our sample engaged in career-related learning activities throughout their secondary education, although about one in five did not. Career-related activities, in turn, are associated with self-efficacy and career expectations, which in turn influence perceptions of career adaptability. However, increasing numbers of students have missed out during the pandemic and worry that the pandemic has worsened their job skills learning. The findings suggest that strategies for skill recovery after the pandemic should address the learning loss regarding job skills and career-related preparation.

Paid Employment in Adolescence and Rapid Integration into a Career-Related Job in Early Adulthood Among Vulnerable Youth: The Identity Connection*Presenter: Vernique Dupéré, Université De Montréal**Co-authors: Eliane Thouin, André Denault, Université De Montréal*

For youth transitioning to adulthood, finding a job that matches one's career aspirations is a major challenge. This is especially true for non-college-bound youth, for whom well paid, meaningful work opportunities are scarce. One avenue often proposed to enhance these youths' chances of successful professional integration is through work experiences during high school, which are thought to help at least in part by supporting identity development processes, including identity commitment towards occupational goals. The purpose of this study was to test this premise in a Canadian sample (N = 386; 50% female; 23% minority) of socioeconomically disadvantaged and academically vulnerable youth (48% without a high school degree) followed longitudinally from their mid-teens to their early twenties. Mediation analyses showed that, after accounting for potential confounders, moderate work in high school (i.e., ≥ 20 hours per week) was significantly associated with identity commitment ($b = 1.82, p < .001$), which in turn was linked to integration into a career-related job matching one's professional goals in early adulthood ($b = 0.08, p < .001$). No direct association was found between adolescent employment (both moderate and intensive, i.e., ≥ 20 hours per week) and integration into a career-related job. Among the control variables, having a vocational degree was a strong predictor of integration into a career-related job. Overall, these results suggest that career counselors accompanying adolescents who do not intend to attend college should consider moderate employment as an option to foster their identity related to future plans, interests, and values, as well as vocational training options.

3C

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – HEALTH AND WELLBEING (COVID-19)**COVID-19 and the Uneven Stress of Social Change: Remote Work and Subjective Well-Being***Presenter: Wen Fan, Boston University**Co-author: Phyllis Moen, University of Minnesota*

The large-scale move to remote work has been framed as a “silver lining” of COVID-19, despite mixed pre-pandemic evidence on working remotely. To understand intersectional disparities of pandemic-precipitated remote work, we conducted a nationally representative panel survey (October 2020 and April 2021) of workers who worked remotely during the pandemic. Changes (both increases and decreases) in work hours with the move to telecommuting predict worse well-being. Women are at risk of poor well-being concomitant with increased hours, especially younger women without care responsibilities, women with care obligations, minority women, and non-managers. By contrast, men whose hours decrease are at risk, especially minority men, middle-adult men without care responsibilities, and men with care obligations. Sequence analysis identifies four pathways of workplaces -continuous remote working, early return, recent return, and hybrid. Women and men at both ends of the life course (younger and older adults) without care responsibilities, and women with care obligations benefit emotionally from hybrid or continuing remote working arrangements as opposed to returning to working-at-work, whereas the reverse is found for men with care obligations. Minority men and less-educated men benefit from a hybrid arrangement, and men managers gain in well-being when they return to working-at-work fully or partly.

Generational Differences in Self-Reported Trust in Government, Others and Compliance: Findings from the Centre for Longitudinal Studies**COVID-19 Web Survey Across Four National Longitudinal Studies During 2020-2021***Presenter: Richard Wiggins, University College London**Co-author: Samantha Parsons, University College London*

This paper focuses on the changes in self-reported trust in government, others and compliance with social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic for 9137 individuals who completed three consecutive online surveys during May 2020, September 2020 and February 2021. Sample members belong to four national longitudinal studies, covering generations born in the 50's, 70's, 90's and the New Millennium. During the first wave members of the two older generations reported the highest levels of trust in government in contrast to their younger counterparts. Interestingly, 30-somethings reported the lowest levels of trust. Over time this disparity between the generations held and whilst the tendency amongst all age groups was towards lower levels of trust some respondents reported higher levels of trust during the later sweeps of the web survey. At the outset of the pandemic older women tended to be more trusting of government than their male counterparts and in the younger age groups where broad comparisons were feasible by ethnicity, BAME respondents consistently reported lower levels of trust than their non-BAME counterparts. Our longitudinal analysis is based on conditional regression analysis which takes into account earlier trust scores, socio-demographic characteristics, living arrangements, work status, social contact and expressions of loneliness across each generation. Results show that women remain more trusting of government than men in the oldest cohort and being educated to degree level is associated with a negative influence on trust for the oldest and youngest. Loneliness diminishes trust in government for the youngest cohorts whereas vaccine reluctance only appears to matter for the oldest. Women were consistently compliant even in the presence of vaccine reluctance. There is little to differentiate between the generations when it comes to trust in others apart from reports of loneliness having a negative association for the younger age groups.

Life During Lockdown: Changes in Wellbeing of the Growing Up in New Zealand Cohort During the COVID-19 Pandemic*Presenter: Carin Napier, University of Auckland**Co-author: Susan Morton, University of Auckland*

In March 2020 New Zealand experienced its first lockdown in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic as cases were identified in the community. In May 2020, a bespoke electronic survey was provided to the children in the Growing Up in New Zealand cohort, who were aged approximately 10 to 11 years. The impact of the lockdown on the wellbeing and educational journeys of over 3000 children was explored by comparing results from measures collected from the cohort approximately two years earlier (at 8-9 years old). Wellbeing indicators shows that children living in larger households (six or more people) were more likely to experience stable or improved health and wellbeing in lockdown. Forty percent of children displayed symptoms of depression and anxiety (commonly girls, and those with pre-existing wellbeing concerns e.g., measured as obese at 8). Māori and Pacific children recorded lower depression and anxiety scores during lockdown. We found that 74% of children reported a decrease in school satisfaction compared with scores at eight-years of age. Devices were used by 68% of the children every day for school or homework, averaging nearly five hours a day. Engagement with a range of activities, both school-related and non-academic, were important for boosting children's enjoyment of virtual schooling. Overall, the findings demonstrated that children in Aotearoa, New Zealand generally displayed strength in the face of this new adversity. However, it was also clear that lockdowns were socially and emotionally challenging for some children. Better strategies are needed to ensure equitable access to devices and online schooling options. Improved equitable access to virtual mental health support could assist children to cope during high-stress times. The data collected is a snapshot of life during high stress times and provides a measure of wellbeing that augments the longitudinal wellbeing trajectory information of this cohort.

The Dynamic of Young People's Future Expectations in the Turn of COVID-19*Presenter: Hans Dietrich, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)**Co-author: Alexander Patzina, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)*

The COVID-19-pandemic severely affected the life course of young people in manifold ways (school closure, reduction of training opportunities and an above average increase of youth unemployment and especially of long-term unemployment in the youth age). This study asks, how young people respond to that specific period with respect to their expectations about educational and labour market opportunities. In detail, we are interested how individuals' future expectations develop in the turn of the COVID19- pandemic. We are also interested in how far future expectations of the young population differ from those of elder cohorts. We employ data from a representative population survey in Germany, which collects data from monthly independent and representative population samples. Since January 2021, we incorporated a set of COVID-19 specific questions including future expectations into the questionnaire. This paper addresses the short-term (expected development within 6 months) and long-term future expectations regarding individuals educational and labour-market opportunities. With respect to the pandemic, we control both for regional incidence rates of COVID as for individuals' protection behaviour (vaccination status). As a contrast group, we employ

the prime-age group (35 to 44), to identify the socioeconomic and age specific effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on individuals' future expectations. The paper employs a pseudo-panel-design and fits linear regression models. We assume the protecting or buffering effect of socioeconomic status on individuals' future expectations. Here we introduce parental class background, individuals' socioeconomic resources (education, employment status, household formation, migration status) and individuals' position within the school-to-work-transition process as possible mediator for future expectations in the turn of the pandemic. Additionally, we address the interaction effect of overall life satisfaction, but also domain specific satisfaction regarding individuals' health, leisure-time or friends with individuals' future expectations. Again, we assume a buffering effect on individuals' future expectations. First empirical evidence supports our assumptions.

3D

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE AND FAMILY

Learning from the Parents: Discussing the Link Between Parental Work Situation, Family Functioning, and the Formation of Work Values of the Adolescent

Presenter: Rasmus Juul Møberg, Aalborg Universitet

Co-author: Claus D. Hansen, Aalborg Universitet; Iris Arends, University Medical Center Groningen

Job orientation of adolescence and subsequent labour market success is affected by work values and in an increasingly more precarious and volatile labour market, securing a good entrance to the labour market is even more vital for the later work life trajectory. As work values can be seen as central to adolescence's beginning of their work life trajectory this paper will address the formation of the work values of the adolescent throughout childhood and adolescence, focusing on parent's work situation (employment situation, job content, and perceived job security) and family functioning (FAD-GF). Also, academic achievement of the adolescent and labour market participation are included in the analysis of work values. Data from the West Jutland Cohort Study, a birth cohort study of living in the rural county of Ringkjøbing in 2004 at age 15 are included (N=2017). They have been invited to participate in multiple surveys throughout their adolescence (age 15-18-21). In addition, the parents were interviewed in the first round and the panel data is enriched by public administrative data on labour market participation (monthly information) and educational attainment for both parents and adolescences, which minimizes missing data. Tentative results from ordinal logistic regressions indicates that the work values of the adolescence are affected by the parental work situation when growing up. However, intergenerational transmission of work values is complex, and gender related. If mothers are afraid of becoming unemployed, their children value stable and secure jobs (extrinsic value) higher, especially female adolescents. Male adolescents in the same situation are more orientated towards high salary (extrinsic value). Negatively perceived job prospects of the parents do not affect the orientation towards intrinsic work values of the adolescence. Finally, family functioning affects both extrinsic and intrinsic work values negatively.

Becoming Independent and Responsible Adults: Does Parental Financial Help Interfere?

Presenter: Monica Kirkpatrick-Johnson, Washington State University

Co-author: Sadie Ridgeway, Washington State University

Growth in parental financial support during an increasingly lengthened transition to adulthood has prompted questions by scholars and the public alike regarding the nature and timing of young people's movement into responsible and independent adulthood. This study examines young people's self-assessments of their responsibility, independence, and financial concerns as they relate to parental financial assistance. Drawing on data from the Transition to Adulthood Supplement to the (U.S.) Panel Study of Income Dynamics, we examine whether young adults receiving financial support see themselves as being less financially responsible, taking less responsibility for themselves, and worry more about money, and if these relationships are conditioned by whether young adults are "investing" in higher education. We use data for 2011, 2013 and 2015 (N=1,393), and focus on 17-27 year olds' reports of receiving any financial assistance from their families in the past year. Cross-sectionally, financial assistance is associated with young adults' reports that they are less financially responsible (especially among students), take less responsibility for their actions, and are less independent than others, controlling for socioeconomic background, educational attainment and adult role transitions. The relationship between financial assistance and managing responsibilities of daily life depends upon school enrollment. For students, financial assistance is associated with less responsibility; for non-students it is associated with more. Cross lagged panel models, however, indicate no significant links between assistance in one wave and these self-assessments in a later wave. In the only exception, those young adults who received financial assistance in 2013 reported lower levels of worry about money in 2015. In contrast, many of these self-assessments in one wave predict receipt of financial assistance later. We discuss the implications of these findings within the larger body of research on the short-and long-term impacts of parental financial assistance on young adult children's achievements and well-being.

Social Mobility in the Class of 1973

Presenter: Karen Robson, McMaster University

Co-authors: Paul Anisef, Erika McDonald, York University

This paper is about the social mobility patterns of men and women in the Class of '73 cohort study. The project began as a short-term study of high school students and their attitudes and behaviours with respect to educational plans in order to provide projection data for post-secondary enrolments to the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities (MCU). With the assistance of the Survey Research Centre at York University, a sample survey of Ontario grade 12 students was carried out in the spring of 1973 by Paul Anisef. Over the next four decades, a total of six follow-ups were conducted with the same cohort. These follow-ups were conducted in the fall of 1973 (Phase II, N=2156), fall of 1974 (Phase III, N=2163), fall of 1979 (Phase IV, N=1522), summer of 1988 (Phase V, N=1129), winter of 1994 (Phase VI, N=788), and fall of 2019 (Phase VII, N=280), effectively converting the project into a longitudinal study of education, work, and life pathways for a generation that has seen unprecedented change in Canada's economy and society. In this paper, we examine how the social mobility of the members of the Class of '73 was affected by their socio-economic background. We also examine how personal income affected by the life choices and events relating to family and education that individuals experience over their life course.

Children on Social Assistance in Germany: Do Younger Siblings Suffer Greater Employment Penalties Than Older Siblings?*Presenter: Veronika J. Knize, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)*

Children in families that collect social assistance grow up in a disadvantaged position. Intergenerational transmission of poverty has gained massive attention, with “born poor, die poor” logics no longer being acceptable in affluent countries. Yet, we know little about how collecting social assistance affects children’s future labor market outcomes in Germany, partly because registry data has only recently become available that allows studying the effects of having experienced social assistance collection during childhood. This study contributes to filling this research gap by analyzing the biographies of young people who collected social assistance growing up using registry data. A serious issue I face is that family data on the counterparts of our subjects of study—young people without social assistance experience as children—is not available. I solve this issue by applying family-specific fixed-effects. Assuming that siblings share aspects relevant for their labor market performance that are unobserved in the data, including genetic predisposition, neighborhood, and family’s social and cultural capital, this method can yield causal effects. I am interested in whether younger siblings (age 9-12) experience employment penalties compared to their older siblings (age 15-18) from collecting social assistance. My hypothesis is that younger siblings suffer greater penalties because they experienced social assistance collection at a more critical stage than their older siblings. I plan to measure the apprenticeship probability and employment probability of both younger and older siblings at age 21, although including employment quality measured at an older age is a possibility.

Childhood Social and Economic Circumstances and Learning-Related Outcomes: A Systematic Review of Longitudinal Research*Presenter: Molly Grant, University of Auckland**Co-authors: Kane Meissel, Dan Exeter, University of Auckland*

Children’s learning and cognitive development have a distinct receptivity to the circumstances and experiences of childhood. Supportive experiences help to promote children’s skill development and knowledge attainment whereas adverse circumstances can hinder development. However, not all children are afforded equal opportunities and some families have access to resources that support them to provide richer and more frequent opportunities for their child’s development than others. This variation in early experiences leads to differential learning and cognitive pathways and contributes to educational inequities. Turning attention to the specific factors within the environments children are exposed to, and the timing and duration of these exposures across childhood, offers longitudinal considerations to help identify leverage points for change. This paper provides a systematic review of 77 longitudinal studies of families and children carried out between 2000 and 2021 that tracked social and economic correlates of educational and cognitive outcomes across childhood. Results of the included studies were examined and grouped into themes using reflexive thematic analysis. Four themes were identified relating to temporal pathways through which social and economic circumstances function. These themes align with life course perspectives of development in context and suggest that circumstances can differentially affect educational and cognitive outcomes based on the developmental stage of exposure and length of time exposed. The findings from this study give detail into how much, and in what instances, temporality should be considered and help to identify instances where children are particularly vulnerable to contextual effects results which can be used to inform avenues for reducing learning disparities to see more children supported to reach their potential.

4A

SYMPOSIUM

Agency and Socio-structural Constraints in the Transition to Adulthood*Convenor & Chair: Jeylan Mortimer, University of Minnesota*

This symposium joins developmental psychologists and sociologists in three countries to examine reciprocal interrelations of agency and structure during the transition to adulthood. Advantaged social positions foster the development of adolescent agentic orientations, which, in turn, heighten the likelihood of adult educational attainment, socioeconomic achievement, and health. Still, some youth manage to develop agentic resources despite structural constraints accompanying disadvantaged family backgrounds or current experiences; their resilience promotes positive adaptations and outcomes. Thus, we hypothesize that individual adaptive agency can ameliorate the negative effects of structural constraints linked to family origin or historical time. Schoon and colleagues examine the impact of the pandemic on school-to-work transition using data from a nationally representative panel of UK youth. They find ambition coupled with uncertainty and the misalignment of career expectations and educational requirements, especially among males and disadvantaged youth. Shane and Heckhausen find that youth harbor upward mobility expectations, suggesting agentic potential in the process of attainment, but that these are altered by social comparison, or the perception of constraint. Staff and Mortimer, using data from the long-term Youth Development Study, show that agency protects health from adolescence to mid-life irrespective of disadvantage, as indicated by gender, race, family structure, parental education, and other characteristics. Johnson’s discussion of these papers highlights their contributions to understanding agentic motivation and developmental regulation in the face of challenges and structural constraints from adolescence through the transition to adulthood; she points to fruitful directions for future theoretical elaboration and empirical research.

Career Expectations of Young People During the Pandemic: Variations by Family SES*Presenter: Ingrid Schoon, UCL Institute of Education**Co-authors: Golo Henseke, Francis Green, UCL Institute of Education*

With the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, employment prospects of young people were severely affected, with potentially devastating long-term consequences. This study explores the role of career expectations in navigating an uncertain labor market, taking into account variations by family SES. Previous research has shown that ambitious career expectations, i.e., aiming for a professional job, are associated with a reduced risk of unemployment and higher later occupational attainment, in particular for those from less privileged background. Aiming for a more comprehensive understanding of career expectations, we differentiate between indicators of career ambitions, career certainty, and the alignment of occupational and educational expectations. The research is based on a nationally representative longitudinal sample of 16 to 24 year-olds who participated in the Youth Economic Activity and Health (YEAH) online survey conducted in the UK during 2021. Family SES is measured by parental education and eligibility for free school meals (FSM) while in education. The findings suggest that although young people in our sample are quite ambitious regarding their career goals, there are high uncertainties (45% did not know what job they would have by age 30). Among those who expressed a professional career goal, many underestimated the level of education required to achieve their goal

(misaligned career expectations). Career uncertainty and career misalignment were higher among males and those from a relatively disadvantaged background, suggesting inequalities in awareness of the requirements for reaching specific career goals. Difficulties in the labor market, in particular the risk of not being in education, employment or training (NEET), was significantly associated with career uncertainty and not with low expectations or misaligned ambitions. In conclusion, the findings suggest that for a better understanding of the challenges facing young people in times of a global crisis one has to take into account the uncertainties young people experience in regard to their future career opportunities and outlook, which are particularly threatening for those from less privileged background.

Social Mobility Perceptions During the Transition to Adulthood: Agency with Constraint

Presenter: Jutta Heckhausen, University of California, Irvine

Co-author: Jacob Shane, City University of New York

The potential for upward social mobility plays a central role in goal selection, pursuit, and motivational regulation during the transition to adulthood. Findings from our research program indicate that individuals generally expect to attain upward social mobility through their own agency during this transition. However, less is known about factors that constrain these optimistic expectations. To address this, an online experimental-design study was conducted to examine the role of experimentally induced social comparison mind-sets in constraining social mobility-related beliefs. Participants were recruited from a large, ethnically, and socioeconomically diverse public university in the northeastern U.S. ($N=589$) and randomly assigned to an upward ($n=295$) or downward ($n=294$) social comparison condition. No demographic or socioeconomic differences in subjects were observed between the experimental conditions. Participants were presented with the following vignette: "Now compare yourself to another person: Robin. Robin is the same age as you. Yet, Robin's family has a [(higher)/(lower)] socioeconomic status than your family. This means that Robin's family has [(more)/(less)] money, [(better)/(worse)] jobs, and [(more)/(less)] educational experience than your family." Participants then described how and why their life was different than Robin's to further invoke a relatively higher (downward comparison condition) or lower (upward comparison condition) SES mindset. Afterwards, participants estimated their own and Robin's future SES, and certainty, value, and control for this future SES. T-tests indicated that independent of social comparison direction, participants expressed upward mobility goals. However, participants in the upward comparison condition expected to attain lower future SES and reported less certainty, value, and control for their own SES attainment in comparison to Robin and also in comparison to participants who had compared downwardly. This pattern of results was reversed for participants in the downward comparison condition. This suggests that social mobility perceptions are optimistic but moderated by social comparisons during the transition to adulthood.

Agency and Subjective Health in Adulthood: Do Links Vary by Sociodemographic Background?

Presenter: Jeremy Staff, Pennsylvania State University

Co-author: Jeylan Mortimer, University of Minnesota

Drawing on prospective data from the Youth Development Study (YDS) following 741 adults over a 24-year period (from ages 21-22 to 45-46), Mortimer and Staff (2022) showed that individual mastery, a key indicator of agency, had a positive effect on self-reported health (SRH), even after controlling for time-varying factors (e.g., educational attainment, unemployment, obesity) and time-stable confounders. An important question is whether agency's role in fostering better SRH in adulthood varies by social origins. That is, is agency especially beneficial to the longer-term health of women and men from disadvantaged backgrounds? We rely on data from the YDS, which has followed a Minnesota cohort (born 1973-74) with 20 surveys from mid-adolescence (age 14-15) to mid-life (age 45-46), including surveys from the respondent's parents collected when the research began (in 1988). Building on our previous research, we used fixed effects models to assess how changes in mastery were linked to changes in SRH over 11 waves of data from ages 21-22 to 45-46. Mastery was lagged by one wave to ensure appropriate temporal ordering. Results from a fixed-effects model shows that mastery has a statistically significant effect on SRH. We then relied on z-tests to assess differences in the equality of the fixed effects estimates by sociodemographic background measures (assessed at age 14-15 including sex, race, family structure, parent's education, etc.). Findings from fixed effects models reveal that mastery's positive effect on SRH in adulthood did not vary by sociodemographic background. For instance, the time-varying effect of mastery on adult SRH did not vary by sex, race, family structure, socioeconomic background, nativity, or whether both biological parents were alive (all measured at age 14-15). Overall, findings suggest that mastery is an important resource for bolstering subjective health from young adulthood to midlife for women and men from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds.

4B

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – HEALTH AND WELLBEING (REMOTE PRESENTATIONS)

Lifetime BMI, COVID-19 Infection, Severity, and Long COVID in Two British Birth Cohorts

Presenter: Charis Bridger Staatz, University College London

Co-authors: David Bann, Alissa Goodman, George B. Ploubidis, Richard J. Silverwood, University College London

There is limited understanding of the relationship between overweight and obesity across the life course and COVID-19 infection, severity and long COVID. Body mass index (BMI) was collected across adulthood in the 1958 National Child Development Study (NCDS) and the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70). Participants were grouped into ages at which they were first overweight ($\geq 25\text{kg/m}^2$) and obese ($\geq 30\text{kg/m}^2$). Logistic regression was used to assess the association with COVID-19 infection (self-reported and serology), severity (hospital admission and contact with health services) and long-COVID reported at ages 62 (NCDS) and 50 (BCS70). Where associations were observed, exploratory analysis examined mediation by BMI, self-reported health, diabetes or high blood pressure at older ages. Being first obese at age 23/33 (NCDS) and age 26/29 (BCS70) was associated with greater odds of long COVID (NCDS odds ratio (OR) 2.15, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.17 to 4.00; BCS70 OR 3.01, 95% CI: 1.74 to 5.22). In NCDS, being first obese at 23/33 and 42/44 was associated with greater odds of hospital admission (age 23/33: OR 4.69, 95% CI: 1.64 to 13.39), and first overweight at age 23/33 with self-reported COVID-19 infection and antibody-confirmed infection. BMI at age 23 remained associated with hospital admission in NCDS when adjusted for all mediators (OR 1.11 per 1kg/m^2 , 95% CI: 0.99 to 1.25). An earlier age of obesity onset was related to greater likelihood of long COVID and, in NCDS, admission to hospital. There should be an increased focus on reducing BMI across the life course to prevent adverse consequences of infectious disease in mid-life.

Polygenic Risk, Childhood Maltreatment, GxE Interaction and Their Association with Depressive Symptoms in Older Adulthood

Presenter: Ping Chen, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Co-author: Yi Li, University of Macau

Inconsistent findings regarding genetic X environment (GxE) interactions between genetic risk and maltreatment on health outcomes exist in prior research. Besides, new studies are needed to assess the interconnection between genetic factors and childhood maltreatment in relation to health outcomes in later life. This study applied a life course perspective, using data from a national cohort study, the Health Retirement Study (HRS 1994-2020, $n = 7,512$), to examine the polygenic risk score (PRS) and childhood maltreatment and their longitudinal associations with depressive symptoms from middle to late adulthood (ages 51-90 years). Two-level mixed models were estimated to assess the additive and interactive associations of PRS (in both continuous construct and binary indicator of high versus low genetic risk) and childhood maltreatment with the standardized 8-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) scale. Childhood maltreatment was measured by physical abuse coerced by parent/s to the child before age 18 years old. Results show that both polygenic risk and childhood maltreatment contributed to increasing levels of depressive symptoms in older adulthood. Those with a higher polygenic risk experienced higher CES-D levels than those with a lower genetic risk. Additionally, childhood maltreatment was associated with elevated CES-D levels. The significant GxE interaction effect reveals that the association between childhood maltreatment and higher levels of CES-D was bigger among individuals with high polygenic risk than those with low polygenic depression-risk. This study provides a new understanding of how genetic risk and childhood maltreatment operate to influence mental health development from middle to late adulthood. Both polygenic risk factors and childhood maltreatment and their interactions contribute to shape health trajectories of older adulthood. Findings have important policy implications to foster non-abusive family environments for bettered life-course psychological development of young children who are susceptible to high genetic depression-risk.

Multidimensional Poverty Dynamics in Chilean Old People

Presenter: Maira Colacce, Instituto de Economía, Universidad de la República Uruguay

Co-author: Verónica Amarante, Universidad de la República Uruguay

The multiplicity of needs at older ages has called for the consideration of a multidimensional approach to evaluate deprivation. Research on this topic remains scarce in the developing world, particularly in Latin America. We present a multidimensional poverty assessment for older people in Chile. Based on longitudinal data for three points in time, we build a multidimensional poverty index for people over 60 using the Alkire and Foster index. We consider deprivation in four dimensions: Education, Labor and social security, Health, and Housing. Multidimensional poverty decreased from 22 to 14% in the period, and chronic multidimensional poverty reached 9% of this population. We observe a significant decrease in deprivation in Labor and social security, possibly associated with important changes in the Chilean Social Security system in 2008. This dimension presents the higher deprivation persistence and the higher gender gaps. Finally, Education is a clear protector against current and future poverty.

The Impact of School Bullying in Childhood on Subjective Wellbeing During Adult Life Courses

Presenter: Hiroshi Ishida, University of Tokyo

Co-author: Yurie Momose, University of Tokyo

Early childhood experiences can have a long-lasting impact on people throughout their life course. One of those experiences which may have negative consequences even in adult life is the bullying experience at school. This paper examines whether school bullying experience influences subjective well-being in adult life courses and how intervening factors including education, marriage, socioeconomic status, and social networks mediate the relationship between school bullying and life satisfaction. We used data from the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey (waves 1 through 14) which is nationally representative samples of young (aged 20 to 34) and middle-aged (aged 35 to 40) people in 2007 and follows them up every year since 2007. The treatment variable is bullying experience at school. The outcome variable is satisfaction in life which is asked every year in the survey. The mediating variables are the respondent's educational attainment, employment, economic standing, marriage (divorce/widow), and social networks. These variables are time-varying except for education because most people did not change education across survey periods. We introduce social background variables (parental education, books at home, homeownership, economic standing, and illness/disorder before at 18), age and survey year as control. We use the random effects model and decompose the effect of school bullying on life satisfaction into direct and indirect components. The results of our analyses show that being bullied at school has negative impact on life satisfaction after controlling for all other variables. Bullying experience in childhood has long-lasting impact on subjective wellbeing in adult life. The association between bullying experience and life satisfaction is in part mediated by intervening variables. However, the bulk of the association is direct without going through mediating factors. School bullying experience continues to have a long-term impact on adult social well-being regardless of social background and mediating social events.

The Road to Unfreedom: How Violence and Disadvantage Accumulate in Young Women's Lives

Presenter: Alice Campbell, University of Queensland

Co-authors: Janeen Baxter, University of Queensland

Eradicating violence against women is not only a human rights imperative, but a fundamental step in alleviating poverty. Poverty and violence are mutually reinforcing phenomena, characterised by powerlessness and social exclusion, and with a tendency to accumulate over the life course. The issue of violence against women must therefore be approached from a life course perspective: one that considers women's intersecting, developmental trajectories of violence victimization and disadvantage in the context of a patriarchal society. In this study, we analyse data from the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health ($n = 44,000$ person-year observations). Using growth models and multinomial logistic regression, we document the accumulation of violence and disadvantage in women's lives from childhood through young adulthood. In addition to being one of the first on this topic to take a life course perspective, our study extends existing evidence in two important ways. First is our use of a multidimensional measure of disadvantage, which better captures social exclusion and powerlessness than deprivation on any single outcome. Second, we test the effects of six different types of intimate partner violence on each domain of disadvantage in addition to our overall measure of multidimensional disadvantage. We find that women who experienced both violence and economic hardship growing up are disadvantaged in material, health, and social domains by age 18, and these disparities have not closed by age 30. Meanwhile, disparities in education and employment widen during this time. In addition, women who experienced childhood violence and hardship are more than twice as likely to experience intimate partner violence compared to their peers. Experiences of intimate partner violence further increase young women's levels of multidimensional disadvantage. We conclude by outlining actionable steps for preventing and responding to violence against women across the life course.

4C

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – HEALTH AND WELLBEING (COVID-19)**COVID-19 Interruptions and Changing Educational Aspirations in Diverse Contexts***Presenter: Jennifer Glick, Penn State University**Co-authors: Melissa Alcaraz, Brigham Young University; Scott T. Yabiku, Penn State University*

The coronavirus pandemic (i.e., COVID-19) has impacted health and well-being around the world over the course of the last three years. Mitigation strategies to curtail the spread of COVID-19 included school closures, travel restrictions, and other measures that directly impacted the life course transitions of adolescents and young adults. Interruptions to schooling, for example, may be associated with lowered educational engagement, school attendance, and educational aspirations. Interruptions brought about by COVID-19 may shape the educational trajectories for entire cohorts of young people around the world. Although many places adopted similar mitigation strategies, their impacts on well-being likely vary across diverse contexts. This paper examines the association between adolescents' (11-17) educational aspirations and individual and household experiences with coronavirus illnesses, school closures and other interruptions to household livelihoods brought about by local coronavirus mitigation strategies in two very different settings: Jalisco province, Mexico and Chitwan Valley, Nepal. The analyses take advantage of two waves of data from the Family Migration and Early Life Outcomes (FAMELO) project, a household-based study which first collected data from children and their caregivers approximately two years prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and completed follow-up interviews with the same children and caregivers in 2021. The data include information on family and household composition, livelihoods and wealth, migration, children's educational progress, development, and aspirations. We will use panel multinomial logistic regressions to examine changes in children's educational aspirations over time. Children were asked at both waves, "If you could get as much schooling as you want, how far in school would you like to go?". Models then adjust for household experiences of COVID-19 illness and children's schooling interruptions related to COVID-19 (i.e., school closures, time off school to care for family members, entrance to the labor force to support family members who cannot work, etc.).

Variation in the Effect of COVID-19 Media Consumption and Psychological Distress Among Older Adults*Presenter: Shawn Bauldry, Purdue University**Co-author: Kevin Stainback, Purdue University*

The current study investigates (1) the relationship between covid-based media consumption and psychological distress among older adults and (2) variation in this relationship by gender, race/ethnicity, education, and marital status. Data come from Wave 64 of the American Trends Panel, a nationally-representative survey of U.S. adults fielded March 19-24, 2020 (N = 2,795). Results indicate older adults who followed the news about the pandemic "very closely" scored higher on psychological distress than other adults and the relationship between media consumption and psychological distress was more pronounced among racial/ethnic minorities than White people and among older adults with a college degree or more than those with a high school degree or less. The findings highlight role of media consumption in exacerbating the impact of a macro-level stressor such as a pandemic on psychological wellbeing as well as variation in the relationship between media consumption and psychological distress by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic resources. These findings are contextualized in the broader stress process model with a focus on a macro level stressor with differential exposure and differential vulnerability to the stressor as well as differential availability of coping resources.

Why Did Children in Shared Physical Custody Have a Better Experience of the First Lockdown?*Presenter: Xavier Thierry, INED**Benoit Hachet, EHESS France; Nicolas Cauchi-Duval, University of Strasbourg*

Early work on the effects of the spring 2020 lockdown in France on children found that those in shared physical custody had experienced it better than others. This presentation aims to understand why. We are using data collected within the French birth cohorts (ELFE-EPIPAGE2) during the first lock-down in Spring 2020. For this study, 3700 parents answered the questionnaires related to their children. Family time tends to be much more divided between parents' residences for children in separated families than for those in nuclear families. Lockdown has transformed children's usual experiences of family time by altering their ordinary living environment, daily routines, and relationships with their parents. We compare the consequences of the lockdown (in terms of relationship and shared activities) on children according to their family structure (nuclear, single-parent, or shared physical custody). Nuclear and single-parent were obliged to live all together during the full period of lockdown, that could generating family tensions, whereas it was not the case for joint custody. We show that family relations were in a decreasing range more altered for single parents, then for nuclear ones and better in joint custody. By observing the differences between the residences that continued alternating and those that were interrupted, we show that while the regular movements of children may have constituted a welcome respite for the various actors involved, the interrupted alternations opened up exceptional spaces for renewing past forms of family continuity. In the interrupted alternations the evolution of parent-child relationships was much better than in the continued alternations. The main reason for this is the satisfaction of the parents in being able to resume, for a period of time, a full-time life with their children, who no longer go to their other parent's house every weekend.

Targeted Shielding in Adults in the UK: Long-Term Impact on Contact and Loneliness*Presenter: Cara Booker, University of Essex**Co-author: Meena Kumari, University of Essex*

While a number of countries adopted 'shielding' as a strategy to protect vulnerable groups from the health impacts of infection by SAR-Cov-V2, the UK was the only country to target individuals, send an advisory letter and provide support. In March 2020 participants were advised not to leave home for 12 weeks. In this paper, we explore the longer-term impacts amongst those who received these letters on their frequency of face-to-face contact with family and friends and levels of loneliness. In Understanding Society: the UK Household Longitudinal Study COVID-19 study, shielding was measured in April, May, June, July and September 2020. Face-to-face contact was measured in June and November 2020. Loneliness was taken from the July and September 2020 and September 2021 waves of data collection. Shielded individuals had less face-to-face contact with friends and family in June 2020 either daily (OR=0.38, 95% CI=0.18, 0.81), at least weekly (OR=0.44, 95% CI=0.30, 0.64), at least monthly (OR=0.47, 95% CI=0.30, 0.74) or less often (OR=0.49, 95% CI=0.33, 0.73) compared to those who were not told to shield. There were no differences in frequency of contact in November 2020. Shielded individuals were more lonely, either some of the time or often compared to non-shielded individuals in all three waves. Additionally, the odds of loneliness increased between June 2020 and September 2021. While there was

a marginally higher odds ratio of being lonely some of the time in June 2020 (OR=1.38 95%CI=0.98, 1.94), this increased by September 2021 (OR=1.90, 95% CI=1.67, 4.93). The odds of being lonely often were larger and increased with time (June 2020: OR=2.44 95% CI=1.35, 4.42; September 2021: OR=2.87 95% CI=1.67, 4.93). The findings suggest that shielding did reduce face-to-face contact with family and friends, at least early in the pandemic however there was an apparent mental health cost of increased loneliness.

4D

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – POLICY, METHODS, RESEARCH, AND THEORY

Partnerships with Policymakers Facilitate Timely Policy Translation: A Case Study from Growing Up In New Zealand

Presenter: Susan Morton, University of Auckland

Co-author: Carin Napier, University of Auckland

In 2019 the New Zealand government adopted a Child Youth and Wellbeing Framework (CYWF) designed to be applied across all policy sectors. The NZ Treasury simultaneously set up a requirement that all agencies must measure fiscal sustainability in terms of impacts on population wellbeing using the CYWF (not just GDP). From its inception the Growing Up in New Zealand (GUINZ) longitudinal study has utilised a framework that conceptually aligns closely to the CYWF. The study is therefore opportunistically placed to provide context relevant evidence to fill gaps in the wellbeing information available to agencies from the largely actuarial information contained in linked routine administrative datasets. GUINZ are working alongside multiple policy agencies to provide contextual and strengths-based indicators relevant to the CYWF and providing unique longitudinal evidence to assist with the co-design of strategies to enhance wellbeing. The usual challenges faced in translating GUINZ evidence to inform policy are reduced by the commitment to policy translation and the credible partnerships established with multiple agencies throughout the longitudinal journey. We will describe the importance of these policy partnerships for impacting population wellbeing as well as for demonstrating the utility of longitudinal studies alongside substantive routine data collections.

"Sure, I Suppose So" vs. "Absolutely Certain": Cultural Differences in the Use of 100%

Presenter: David Comerford, University of Stirling

A comparison of English, Irish and Scottish respondents answering respectively the ELSA, TILDA and HAGIS surveys throws up two striking results. First, 30% of Irish respondents to TILDA reported a 100% chance of living a further 11-15 years, whereas only 6% of English respondents to ELSA did. Second, in a regression of survival optimism the coefficient on respondent's age was 10 times as large among English than among Scottish respondents. An open question is to what extent these cross-country discrepancies capture differences in survival optimism and to what extent they are merely a survey artefact e.g. due to cross-country variations in survey design or due to cross-country differences in the use of percentage scales. The current research answers this question by looking to a cross-country survey in which the survey questions were standardized - the SHARE survey. The data show substantial differences across countries e.g. over 20% of Italians and Danes report survival probabilities of 100% compared to just 5% of Czechs. To test whether differences stem from differences in the use of percentage scales I use a pair of questions that elicit probabilities for two mutually exclusive events. Anyone who reports a 100% probability for the former and does not also report a 0% probability of the latter is contradicting themselves. I test whether such contradictions are predicted by being from a country where there is a high prevalence of 100% responses to the subjective survival probabilities question. In preregistered analysis I find support for my hypothesis, demonstrating that 100% is used to mean something different for some nationalities than for others. I conclude by showing evidence to support a key implication: it is not necessarily valid to conclude that population A is more optimistic than population B simply because A reports a higher percentage chance than B.

Assessing and Enabling Research Use in Policymaking for Early Children and Family: Case Studies of Birth Cohort Study in Scotland, Ireland and South Korea

Presenter: Youngmin Seo, UCL Institute of Education

Co-authors: David Gough, Alison Park, UCL Institute of Education

Using cohort studies as research evidence in society has been rapidly highlighted. Especially along with the growing interest in 'Evidence-informed decision-making', characteristics of cohort studies such as the breadth of variables and the longitudinal dataset gained attention for its potential in the policy process. Despite this increased interest, however, there is little attention given to how cohort studies as research evidence are engaged in the policymaking process for early children and families. This study explores how birth cohort study as research evidence, is, and could be used in policy for early children and families in three countries; Scotland, Ireland and South Korea. By comparing the use of government-funded birth cohort studies in Scotland (Growing up in Scotland), Ireland (Growing up in Ireland) and South Korea (Panel Studies for Korean Children), the study aims to better understand how cohort study as research evidence is used in different policy contexts. Data collection consists of two types; semi-structured interviews and documents. The interviews were conducted with cohort researchers, government officers and academics, and the data were analysed using thematic analysis and within/cross case analysis. The use of three birth cohort studies is analysed following the framework of 'Ecosystem with engagement' (Gough et al, 2018) consists of four sections; i) context: the background of the policies in early children and families; ii) research production: how the birth cohort studies are produced; iii) research engagement: what, how, why the birth cohort studies are engaged. The three cases were compared and showed how much the use of birth cohort studies could differ by elements including a nation's characteristics, the governments' priority agenda in early childhood and family domain, governance structure, relationship of the government departments and research institutes.

The Structure of Lives in the 21st Century: Conceptualizing and Studying the Life Course in a Globalizing World*Presenters: Micah Arafah, Anvitha Ravipathi, Case Western Reserve University**Co-author: Dale Dannefer, Case Western Reserve University*

This paper will review significant recent developments in life course theory and data and their implications for future research. After reviewing the basic but contrasting orienting frames of European and American approaches to the life course, we consider both recent advances and notable gaps that must be addressed for a comprehensive understanding of the life course. Advances reviewed include 1) the growing attention to diversity and inequality in the patterning of the life course; 2) the challenges of the 'long arm' of childhood, and 3) the complexities introduced by gene-environment interaction. We also consider two additional new directions for research, one spatial and geographic, and one temporal. In spatial terms, we suggest that it is time to complement the Euro-American understanding of the structuring of lives that framed the dominant narrative of life-course scholarship with evidence of life-course patterns in other parts of the world. In temporal terms, we note the widespread global trend toward growing inequality across nations and consider its intersection with cohort-based process that tend to generate cumulative dis/advantage. We suggest research implications for both of these trends.

POSTER SESSION**Life Course Socioeconomic Conditions and Multimorbidity in Old Age: A Scoping Review***Presenter: Cornelia Wagner, University of Fribourg**Co-authors: Cristian Carmeli, Arnaud Chiolero, Stéphane Cullati, University of Fribourg*

Multimorbidity disproportionately affects individuals exposed to socioeconomic disadvantage. It is, however, unclear how adverse socioeconomic conditions (SEC) at different periods of the life course predict the occurrence of multimorbidity in later life. In this scoping review, we investigate the association between life-course SEC and later-life multimorbidity and assess to which extent it supports different life course causal models (critical period, sensitive period, accumulation, pathway, or social mobility). We identified four studies (25,209 participants) with the first measure of SEC in childhood (before age 18). In all these studies, childhood SEC was associated with multimorbidity in old age, and the associations were partially or fully attenuated upon adjustment for later-life SEC. This result is consistent with the sensitive period and the pathway models. We identified six studies (110,112 participants) with the first measure of SEC in young adulthood (after age 18), and the associations with multimorbidity in old age as well as the effects of adjustment for later-life SEC differed from one study to the other. Among the ten included studies, none tested the social mobility or the accumulation models. In conclusion, SEC in early life could have an effect on multimorbidity, attenuated at least partly by SEC in adulthood.

Stability of Cognitive Abilities Over Different Stages of Life*Presenter: Dominique Eichelberger, University Children's Hospital Zurich**Co-authors: Tanja Kakebeeke, Jon Cafilisch, Oskar Jenni, Flavia Wehrle, University Children's Hospital Zurich*

Objective: Cognitive abilities are relatively stable once children enter formal education. In young children (preschool age and younger), cognitive abilities are less stable, however, results are inconsistent. Many studies on this topic are based on bivariate cross-time correlations, which are sensitive to measurement errors causing a decrease of stability. Therefore, we examine the stability of cognitive abilities across different stages of life from infancy to older adulthood using a latent model approach.

Methods: The data originate from the Zurich Longitudinal Study, a cohort study initiated in Switzerland in 1954. Cognitive abilities were repeatedly assessed in 385 participants, with age-appropriate standardized tests, at age 6, 9, 12 and 18 months, and at 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 14, and 65 years. Rank-order stability was tested with a latent variable modeling technique: Test scores assessed during five developmental periods served as indicators of the respective latent variables (infancy (6 months–2 years), preschool age (3–5 years), childhood (8–11 years), adolescence (14 years) and older adulthood (65 years)).

Results: Correlations between cognitive abilities at different developmental periods ranged from weak ($r=0.20$ between infancy and adolescence) to strong ($r = 0.88$ between preschool age and childhood). Adulthood cognitive abilities are correlated moderately with cognitive abilities in infancy ($r=0.30$), and strongly with cognitive abilities in preschool age, childhood, and adolescence ($r=0.59$, $r=0.59$ and $r=0.64$, respectively).

Conclusion: Cognitive abilities are relatively stable from preschool age onwards. Preschool age cognitive abilities account for one third of cognitive abilities in older adulthood.

The truth About Retirement Planning: Implications for the Mental Health of Retirees in Cameroon*Presenter: Etta Roland Daru, University of Bamenda*

Researchers consistently conclude that finances and health are the two most significant factors associated with retirement decision-making and a successful retirement experience. Retirement planning is one mechanism by which individuals prepare for the retirement transition; however, retirement planning routinely emphasizes financial concerns, often to the exclusion of health or other significant aspects of retirement. Retirement planning is an increasingly relevant topic at a time when the population is aging, company-sponsored pensions and retiree benefits have diminished significantly, and reform is being sought for the long-standing social programs that have provided support for generations of older Cameroonians. From a financial perspective, few would question the positive benefits associated with retirement planning; however, preparing for a healthy retirement is equally important. If a relationship between retirement planning and mental health status were to be established, Cameroonians might find increased public and private support for individual retirement planning efforts, particularly among more vulnerable populations such as women. This paper explores the notion that engagement in retirement planning is associated with health status. Utilizing data from the National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS), the first objective explores prevalence of plans for retirement among worker and retiree respondents and compares mental health and other key characteristics associated with planning among the two sub-samples. The second and third objectives focus on time order relationships between mental health status and retirement planning, with objective two addressing the question of whether onset of poor health precedes planning for retirement and objective three examining health status of planners versus non-planners, over time, to determine whether those who engage in retirement planning are more likely to realize better health outcomes. A brief review of the health, retirement, and retirement planning literature provides the theoretical framework for these research questions and related hypotheses.

The Prevalence of Developmental Language Disorder and Changes in Diagnostic Status in the Finnish Institute of Health and Welfare Birth Cohorts 1987 and 1997

Presenter: Ji Sook Park, University of Eastern Finland

Co-authors: Marja Laasonen, University of Eastern Finland; Sari Kunnari, University of Oulu; Cristina McKean, Newcastle University; Mika Gissler, Finnish National Institute for Health and Welfare

Developmental language disorder (DLD) is diagnosed when a child has receptive and/or expressive language difficulties without a known cause. Recent prevalence estimates suggest DLD affects 5.8 million children (aged 0-18 years) across Europe. This study represents the first step in a work program to investigate the prevalence, natural history, risk and protective factors, and comorbidities of DLD in the Finnish context. We utilise the Finnish Institute of Health and Welfare birth cohorts which are register-based, detailing health records and other routine data. Our first step is to understand these data and to examine the prevalence of DLD, its co-morbidities, and changes in diagnoses over time. The Finnish Institute of Health and Welfare Birth Cohorts 1987 (N = 58,508) and 1997 (N = 57,064) which contains follow-up data from birth to 2016, were examined. The 9th and 10th version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) were used to diagnose DLD. The prevalence of DLD was 0.29% (N = 170) and 1.10% (N = 629) in the 1987 and 1997 cohorts, respectively. Children with DLD had comorbid: dyslexia (1987: 12.94%; 1997: 8.11%), motor coordination (1987: 3.53%; 1997: 10.49%), and ADHD (1987: 2.94%; 1997: 9.54%). The diagnosis of DLD was usually stable over childhood. In 1987, 78% of children with DLD were assigned the same ICD codes, and in 1997, 90%. The prevalence of DLD identified was similar to previous findings in Finland but lower than those in the UK, the US, and Australia. The prevalence in 1987 was lower than in 1997, likely due to differences in register coverage (outpatient data were not available before 1998). The low rates of comorbidities and stability in diagnostic status may be attributed to the strict criteria defined in the ICD, and the severity of language disorder required to diagnose DLD in Finland.

Could Intervening on Childhood Adversity Reduce Inequities in Body Mass Index and Inflammation Among Australian and UK Children?

Presenter: Meredith O'Connor, Murdoch Children's Research Institute

Co-authors: Naomi Priest, Australian National University; Shuaijun Guo, Margarita Moreno-Betancur, Sarah Gray, David Burgner, Katherine Lange, Sharon Goldfeld, Murdoch Children's Research Institute; Dawid Gondek, Rebecca Lacey, University College London; Sue Woolfenden, Sydney Institute for Women, Children and their Families; Hannah Badland, RMIT University; Katrina Williams, Monash University; Gerry Redmond, Flinders University; Markus Juonala, University of Turku

Background: Having a mother with lower education in infancy is associated with higher body mass index (BMI) and higher risk of systemic inflammation in late childhood. Childhood adversity potentially mediates these associations. This study aimed to examine the extent to which addressing childhood adversity could reduce maternal education inequities in children's BMI and systemic inflammation, respectively.

Methods: We analysed data from two early-life longitudinal cohorts, allowing the investigation of this question across different settings and cohort designs.

Data sources: Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC; N=1873) and the UK Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC; N=7085). Exposure: Maternal education for children at 0- 1 year (low/medium/high).

Outcomes: BMI and log-transformed Glycoprotein acetyls (GlycA) (LSAC: 11-12 years; ALSPAC: 15.5 years).

Mediator: multiple adversities (≥ 2) indicated by family violence, mental illness, substance abuse, and harsh parenting (LSAC: 2-11 years; ALSPAC: 1-12 years). Counterfactual-based causal mediation analyses were conducted to estimate the extent to which maternal education inequities in children's BMI and GlycA could be reduced by hypothetical interventions that decrease multiple adversities.

Results: In both cohorts, compared with children whose mothers had high education, children whose mothers had low-medium education had up to 0.70 kg/m² higher BMI (95% CI: 0.66, 0.74) and up to 1.64% higher GlycA (95% CI: 1.62, 1.65), adjusting for baseline confounders. Reducing the prevalence of multiple family adversities in children with low-medium maternal education to be like their high maternal education peers could reduce BMI inequalities by up to 1.8% and up to 3.3% in GlycA.

Conclusion: Addressing childhood adversities would have a small benefit in reducing maternal education inequities in BMI and inflammation. There is a need for policy and practice to help those affected by childhood adversity, but also to consider the underlying socioeconomic conditions such as low maternal education that drive inequitable health outcomes.

Over-Indebtedness and Health Problems: A Longitudinal Analysis in Switzerland

Presenter: Stéphane Cullati, University of Fribourg

Co-authors: Tristan Coste, Caroline Henchoz, University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Lausanne; Boris Wernli, University of Lausanne

Background: In Switzerland, as elsewhere, the relationship between debt and health remains little studied, even though household overindebtedness has become a growing concern in European countries. Most research is also cross-sectional. Based on preliminary cross-sectional and qualitative data, we focus our analysis on four health problems (insomnia, headaches, weakness, and back problems) frequently highlighted by over-indebted individuals and debt relief services.

Objectives: This paper aims to investigate (1) the cross-sectional association between overindebtedness and four self-reported health problems indicators and (2) the impact of the onset of over-indebtedness on these four health indicators

Methods: We use data from 20,000 individuals (130,000 observations) followed from 2004 to 2020, from the Swiss Household Panel, an annual longitudinal survey of a representative sample of the Swiss population. Our dependent variables are self-reported insomnia, headaches, weakness, and back problems during the last 4 weeks. Over-indebtedness is measured with reporting arrears of payment (of household bills in the last 12 months). First, multivariate GEE logistic regressions highlight the differences between individuals with respect to these four health problems. Second, we model with fixed-effects logistic regressions the impact of the occurrence of arrears within individual trajectories. All models were controlled for socio-demographic characteristics, cultural and economic resources (education, income, ability to save money, home ownership) and health status (chronic illness and health impediment). Results: First, our results show that arrears are associated with higher risk for all four health problems. Second, we highlight that over the course of a given individual's trajectory, the onset of arrears only increases the risk of insomnia and weakness, controlling for health status and other parameters varying over time.

Discussion: Based on observational and self-reported data, we partially confirm the link between over-indebtedness and health problems. Further research is needed to better understand mechanisms of these associations.

DAY 2 Monday 24th October 2022

5A

SYMPOSIUM

International Cohorts Showcase: New Longitudinal Studies in the UK

Convenor/Chair: Lisa Calderwood, University College London

This symposium aims to showcase three major new longitudinal studies in the UK which have started in the 2020s. These are two new birth cohorts: Children of the 2020s and Early Life Cohort Feasibility Study, and a new youth cohort study, COVID Social Mobility and Opportunities Study (COSMO). The presentations will cover the scientific content and design of these studies, as well as findings and progress so far.

Children of the 2020s: A New Birth Cohort Study of the Early Environmental Influences on Children's Early Educational and Socioemotional Outcomes

Presenter: Marialivia Bernardi, University College London

Co-authors: Pasco Fearon, Lisa Calderwood, Laurel Fish, Alissa Goodman, University College London; Sandra Mathers, University of Oxford; Sarah Knibbs, Ipsos MORI

It is widely recognised that the early years represent an exceptional period of human development, with rapid brain growth and the establishment of abilities fundamental to lifelong success, including language and communication, learning, problem solving, and emotional wellbeing. Evidence indicates substantial and growing disparities in educational attainment and data from a range of studies indicate that these inequalities are established very early in development, long before formal schooling begins. In scientific and policy terms, it is critical to identify malleable risk factors linked to these early inequalities to inform policy and intervention. The Children of the 2020s is a new nationally representative birth cohort in England UK, beginning data collection in June 2022. It is a collaboration between University College London, Ipsos, the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford and Birkbeck and is funded by the UK Government's Department for Education. It will examine how variation in the early home environment influences infant and child developmental competencies, including language, cognition and socio-emotional development. 8,500 families will be recruited, who will be followed in the first instance from nine months to five years, with face-to-face data collection at nine months (Wave 1) and three years (Wave 3). Non-face-to-face modes will be administered using a sequential mixed mode design using online and telephone surveys when children are aged two (Wave 2), four (Wave 4) and five (Wave 5). The study will include in-home video observations of parent-child interactions, repeated between-wave longitudinal data collection of using a specialised smartphone app, and innovative assessments of childcare settings at ages 3 and 4 years. Primary data collection will be supplemented by record linkage from UK Education and Health records. In the talk will present an overview of the sampling design, measurement methodology, including these novel enhancements, and our plans for data sharing.

A Feasibility Study for a New UK-Wide Birth Cohort in the 2020s: The Early Life Cohort Feasibility Study (ELC-FS)

Presenter: Lisa Calderwood, University College London

Co-authors: Alissa Goodman, Pasco Fearon, University College London

The Early Life Cohort Feasibility Study (ELC-FS) is a new project which started in April 2021, to test the feasibility of a new UK-wide birth cohort study. The feasibility study aims to recruit several thousand new babies born around the UK, collecting information about their economic and social environments, their health, wellbeing and development during their first year of life. This paper will give an overview of the design of the feasibility study and progress so far, including findings from public engagement and development work. Some key features of the design include: the ELC-FS will draw a nationally representative sample of babies born from all four UK nations, including sample boosts in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The sample design will focus on maximising participation of traditionally 'less often heard' populations, including sample boosts of babies born into disadvantaged and ethnic minority families, and direct recruitment of fathers including those living in their own households. The age at which data collection is set to take place will be when the baby is 6 months old. Data collection will involve interviews with both mothers and fathers, as well as saliva and cheek swab collection for DNA extraction with a randomised subgroup, and linkage consents to electronic health and other administrative records. We are also aiming to carry out separate smaller-scale field tests of a range of direct measures and assessments to capture babies' growth and development. We will also use experiments to test other features of the study design, including the effectiveness of different levels of incentives for taking part. The study is based at the Centre for Longitudinal Studies in University College London, together with a team of academics from universities and organisations around the UK, and funded by Economic and Social Research Council.

A New Youth Cohort Study on the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Young People's Education and Wellbeing: The COVID Social Mobility and Opportunities Study (COSMO)

Presenter: Tugba Adali, University College London

Co-authors: Jake Anders, Lisa Calderwood, Xin Shao, University College London

There is increasing evidence of the inequalities in pupils' experiences of COVID-19 and how these have exacerbated existing gender, ethnic and socio-economic inequalities. COSMO was launched in 2021 as a new youth cohort study in England with the overarching research question of: How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected the life chances of pupils of different characteristics both in terms of short-term effects on educational attainment and wellbeing, and long-term educational and career outcomes? COSMO is a collaboration between UCL Centre for Education Policy & Equalising Opportunities (CEPEO), UCL Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS), the Sutton Trust, Kantar Public as the research agency, and is funded by UKRI Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). The cohort was sampled from students who were in year 11 in the academic year 2020/21, and then recruited to the study in the following academic year 2021/22, when they were age 16/17. A stratified clustered sample of around 24,000 pupils was drawn from the National Pupil Database, oversampling students from lower socio-economic groups. A sequential mixed-mode approach was taken, push-to-web first, and face-to-face for selected non-respondents. Young people and one of their parents were each asked to complete 30 minute questionnaires. Web fieldwork started in September 2021, followed by face-to-face. Due to face-to-face fieldwork challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, a reserve sample of 11,000 was issued to web only data collection in March 2022.

Fieldwork is due to finish in April, and we expect to have recruited around 14,000 young people to the study. Initial findings will follow after that, and the study data will be deposited at the UK Data Service. We plan to carry out a second wave of data collection during the 2022/23 academic year, subject to funding, with interviews with young people and parents, again using a sequential mixed-mode design. The scientific protocol will be developed during summer 2022, with fieldwork due to start in autumn 2022. We present the study content, design and methodology for both waves, and wave 1 fieldwork outcomes, along with some main findings from Wave 1, as well as information about how to access and use the data.

5B

SYMPOSIUM

Intergenerational Influences on Later Life Wellbeing

Convenor/Chair: Bram Vanhoutte, Université Libre de Bruxelles

This symposium brings together a series of studies on (inter)generational aspects of later life health and wellbeing, focusing on under researched contexts and/or influences. The first paper comparatively investigates the influence of grandparenting on cognitive and mental health in China, India, England and the US. The second paper examines wellbeing differences over age, making use of rare longitudinal data from rural China. The third paper examines how housing trajectories influence the timing of ageing transitions in England. Together the three presentations showcase the state of the art in longitudinal research on later life, by combining papers that each bring something unique to the table: a comparative perspective, original data on an under researched context and a novel framework to examine ageing through timing of events.

Grandparenting and Its Influence on Mental and Cognitive Outcome in Later Life in China, India, England and the US

Presenter: Nan Zhang, University of Manchester

Co-authors: James Nazroo, University of Manchester; Tannistha Samanta, FLAMME University; Wentian Lu, University College London

Grandparents are becoming an increasingly important source of childcare in many countries regardless of cultural norm and provision of government funded childcare. The benefits of grandparenting on older people are, however, mixed, largely depending on (1) the structure and intensity of care and (2) different social cultural and political contexts. This study aims to investigate the influence of grandparenting on depressive symptoms and cognition functioning in older adults aged 50+ in four selected societies: China with a rural-urban distinction, India, England, and the US. Compared to those without grandparenting responsibilities, participants with skipped-generation household grandparenting were more likely to have a higher risk of depression in the US and India, while participants with part-time non-coresident grandparenting were more likely to have better verbal memory in the US and Rural and Urban China. When participants became older, grandparenting might help reduce the risk of depression in the US and England, whereas the opposite trend was found for Rural and Urban China. The beneficial effect of grandparenting on verbal memory became more salient in retired participants than those who were either still in work (part-time/full-time work) or economically inactive (unemployed/disabled/not) in the US and Rural China. In sum, we did not find a universally beneficial or detrimental impact of grandparenting on depression and cognition in selected societies, but rather its effect depends on the form and intensity of care and is further shaped by age and labour market participation, as well as normative and policy contexts.

Ageing and Subjective Wellbeing in Rural China: A J-Shaped Relationship Between Life Satisfaction and Age

Presenter: Jiyao Sun, University of Manchester

Co-authors: Nan Zhang, Jackie Carter, University of Manchester; Bram Vanhoutte, Université Libre de Bruxelles; Jian Wang, Shandong University; Tarani Chandola, University of Hong Kong

The relationship between age and subjective wellbeing (SWB) has been well documented in Western countries and urban China, but there is a paucity of evidence from rural China. Using a longitudinal dataset (2006, 2009 and 2014 waves) comprising of 1959 Chinese rural residents, we examined the cohort differences and individual ageing effects on affective SWB (individual net affect) and evaluative SWB (life satisfaction) by multilevel mixed-effect models. For cohort differences, affective SWB showed a U-shaped pattern across the life course with nadirs in mid-life (age 44 and 39). However, a J-curved pattern for evaluative SWB was observed with the nadir in early adulthood (age 24 and 22). For individual ageing effects, affective SWB showed gradually accelerated increase over survey waves across the cohort age. For evaluative SWB, cohorts aged between 18 and 24 at baseline experienced decelerated decrease in life satisfaction, whereas those aged above 24 at baseline experienced an accelerated increase over time. After full adjustment, there was a gradual decelerated deterioration in life satisfaction across all cohort ages over survey waves. The results suggested that although affective SWB exhibited a consistent U shape with age with nadir in mid-life, evaluative SWB showed a J-shaped pattern across the life course with the nadir at a much earlier age compared to urban Chinese and Western contexts. Additionally, the oldest cohorts tend to have better SWB than the youngest cohorts, and they also experienced the greatest increase (or the least decline) in SWB over time.

The Long Arm of Parental Tenure? The Influence of Housing Histories on the Timing of Health and Wealth Loss in Later Life in England

Presenter: Bram Vanhoutte, Université Libre de Bruxelles

Housing occupies a central space among the domains that make up socio-economic position, as a pathway through which social inequalities are transformed into tangible, material living conditions. This paper expands on the consequences of housing tenure histories in the context of the timing of ageing transitions in England. By explicitly tracing the intergenerational nature of tenure histories, it illustrates the long arm of processes of accumulation of disadvantage and compensatory advantage, with parental circumstances affecting the loss of key resources in later life. Rather than focusing on the stock of these later life resources, this study focuses on their flow, by investigating the rhythm of ageing, seen as the age variability in timing of adverse events such as health loss and wealth loss. Using the harmonized version of waves 3-8 (2006-2018) of English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA), as well as the retrospective life history data collected in wave three, we combine sequence analysis with event history analysis. In broad lines, earlier health loss is associated with precarious housing careers, with those still renting accommodation at age 50 having substantially earlier health loss after taking cohort, gender, ethnicity and occupational class into account. Earlier wealth loss on the other hand is less directly related to final housing status, with those growing up abroad, and buying late also experiencing elevated hazards of wealth loss in later life. Downward housing careers, such as growing up in owned accommodation but not owning as an adult, results in earlier onset of health loss, but not result in earlier wealth loss, demonstrating compensatory effects of an advantaged parental housing background, stretching over decades.

5C

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – MENTAL HEALTH

10-Year Trajectories of Depressive Symptoms and Brain Health in Middle-Aged Adults*Presenter: Isabel Schuurmanns, Erasmus MC**Co-authors: Runyu Zou, M. Arfan Ikram, Ryan Muetzel, Charlotte A.M. Cecil, Annemarie I. Luik, Sander Lamballais, Manon H.J. Hillegers, Erasmus MC*

Introduction: Individuals vary in severity and stability of depressive symptoms over time. Trajectories depicting these changes have been associated with brain health at old-age. To better understand the association between depression and brain health across the lifespan, the current study examined whether depressive symptoms trajectories over 10 years also associated with brain health in middle-age. **Method:** We included 1,676 middle-aged participants (66.6% women) from the population-based ORACLE Study. The ORACLE Study is embedded in the Generation R Study, a prospective population-based birth cohort in Rotterdam that enrolled pregnant women and their partners. Depressive symptoms were assessed at baseline (average age 32.8), and 3 and 10 years after baseline using the depressive subscale from the Brief Symptom Inventory. The depressive symptoms trajectories were determined using k-means clustering. Indicators for brain health (global brain volume, subcortical brain volume, white matter lesions, cerebral microbleeds, regional cortical thickness and regional cortical surface area) were assessed 15 years after baseline using T1-weighted and T2*-weighted MRI sequences. **Results:** Four depressive symptoms trajectories were identified: (1) low, (2) low increasing, (3) decreasing, and (4) high increasing symptoms. High increasing depressive symptoms were associated with lower brain volume compared to the low symptom trajectory (standardized adjusted difference: total gray matter=-0.28, 95% confidence interval (CI) [-0.53,-0.03]; accumbens=-0.28, 95% CI [-0.55,-0.01]), but this finding did not survive multiple testing correction. Further, compared to the low symptoms trajectory, the low increasing symptoms trajectory was associated with more cortical thickness in a small region encompassing the right lateral occipital cortex (adjusted difference in mm=0.06, 95%CI [0.03,0.09]). Trajectories were not associated with other neuroimaging markers. **Conclusion:** Our findings show that longitudinal depression trajectories over 10 years are only minimally associated with brain health in middle-age, suggesting that these associations may only emerge later in life.

Predictors and Outcomes of Anxiety Trajectories from Childhood to Young Adulthood*Presenter: Foteini Tseliou, Cardiff University**Co-authors: Jessica M. Armitage, Stephan Collishaw, Cardiff University*

Child and adolescent anxiety is common and often shows a chronic and persistent course. Despite important differences in the manifestation and course of different forms of anxiety, a key symptom is generalised worry which can predict long-term functional outcomes. The course of anxiety can vary greatly between individuals, and there is an urgent need to improve understanding of the developmental course of core symptoms such as generalised worry. We aim to characterise anxiety trajectories across childhood, adolescence and young adulthood, and test how early life risk factors and adult functional outcomes are linked to distinct anxiety trajectories. We draw on data from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC), a British population-based cohort study, to model trajectories of general worry from childhood through to young adulthood using the worry item of the parent-reported Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) at six timepoints (between 7 and 25 years). Antecedents include gender, parental mental health, neurodevelopmental vulnerability and polygenic risk scores (PRS) for depression and anxiety, while outcomes include diagnosis of major depression, selfharm, education/employment status and quality of relationships. We focus in particular on comparison of hypothesised persistent and remitting trajectories of general worry. Latent class growth models will be used to characterise distinct trajectories of anxiety. Multiple imputation will help account for partial missing data, with sensitivity analyses testing robustness of findings across complete case, partial and full imputation models. Findings will inform understanding of heterogeneity in the developmental course of anxiety, implications for psychosocial functioning and factors that differentiate persistent and remitting forms of anxiety.

Multimorbidity and Quality of Life: The Mediating Role of Loneliness, ADL, IADL, and Depressive Symptoms*Presenter: Stefan Sieber, University of Lausanne**Co-authors: Angélique Roquet, Charikleia Lampraki, Daniela Jopp, University of Lausanne*

Background: In ageing societies, multimorbidity is an ubiquitous phenomenon. Multimorbidity, defined as two or more chronic conditions, negatively affects quality of life. However, little is known about the underlying pathways leading from multimorbidity to lower quality of life (QoL).

Objective: The objective of this paper was to examine multiple potential mediating factors [loneliness, Activities of Daily Living (ADL), Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL), depressive symptoms] in the relationship between multimorbidity and quality of life. Furthermore, we explored moderated mediation patterns by age, gender, and education.

Methods: Longitudinal data were drawn from five waves (from 2011 to 2020) of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. 37,082 individuals aged 50 years and older were included in the analyses. The predictor (multimorbidity) and covariates were measured four and the mediators two years before the outcome (CASP-12). Confounder adjusted mediator and outcome models were fitted using mixed effects models. The total association was decomposed into direct and indirect pathways applying causal mediation analyses with Monte-Carlo simulations.

Results: Multimorbidity was associated with lower QoL four years later; 2.12%, 6.17%, and 19.90% of the association was mediated by ADL, IADL, and depressive symptoms, respectively. Mediation by loneliness was not significant. Generally, the mediation patterns were more pronounced in women and individuals with tertiary education as compared to primary and secondary. Differential mediation by age quartiles did not reveal a clear pattern.

Conclusions: The results showed that depressive symptoms were the most important mediator between multimorbidity and QoL, with ADL and IADL playing an important role too. To improve the ageing trajectories of people who are affected by multimorbidity, these factors should be considered by policy makers.

Predicting Secular Trends in Youth School Enjoyment and Mental Health, Findings from Two UK Cohorts

Presenter: Jessica Armitage, Cardiff University

Co-authors: Foteini Tseliou, Stephan Collishaw, Cardiff University; Alex Kwong, University of Edinburgh

There have been significant increases in emotional disorders and symptoms in young people in the 21st Century. In 2020, the number of 5 to 16 year olds identified as having a probable mental disorder increased from one in eight in 2017 to one in six (Vizard et al., 2020). Understanding the reasons for these trends is important for informing appropriate policy and public health responses to ensure further increases are prevented. The UK population birth cohorts enable cross-cohort comparisons with linked data on hypothesised explanatory factors and mental health outcomes to conduct such investigations. Yet few studies have examined predictors of increasing trends. One possible but unexplored explanatory factor that may be of importance is school enjoyment. Substantial changes have occurred across schools in the UK over the last decade, with young people exposed to multiple performance tests as a means of tracking progress. This has likely placed increased pressure on pupils to succeed and may have contributed to the rise in school-related distress that has been observed among individuals in more recent generations (West & Sweeting, 2003). Using longitudinal data from two prospective cohorts, the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) and the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), this study will assess whether school enjoyment has changed over a ten-year period, and the degree to which these changes predict increased depressive and anxiety symptoms across development (ages 5 to 17 years). Multilevel growth curve models will be used to generate trajectories of both school enjoyment and emotional problems to identify whether, when, and how emotional problems have worsened over time. Missing data will be handled using full maximum likelihood and inverse probability weighting, and sensitivity analyses will explore sex-specific results. Together these findings could inform whole school approaches to improving mental health among young people.

5D

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – GENDER AND INEQUALITIES

Has Gender Egalitarianism Weakened Religiosity in Baby-Boom Women? A Developmental-Historical Approach

Presenter: Merril Silverstein, Syracuse University

Co-authors: Jeung Hyun Kim, Woosang Hwang, Maria Brown, Syracuse University

This investigation used long-term reports from baby-boom women to identify whether strengthening gender role egalitarianism from early adulthood to established adulthood predicted change in religious service attendance and religious intensity later in life. The aging of this cohort coincides with dramatic societal shifts in gender roles and religion at the population level. Data derived from 350 baby-boom women participating in the Longitudinal Study of Generations a multi-generational multi-time point study that began in 1971 and continued to 2016. Respondents were assessed in their late teens and early twenties and followed through their mid-to-late sixties. Relying on life course and impressionable youth perspectives, we linked change in egalitarian gender attitudes between 1971 and 1988 to change in religiosity between 1994 and 2016. Gender egalitarianism significantly increased from 1971 to 1988 and both religious attendance and religious intensity declined between 1994 and 2016. Growth curve modeling was used to predict religious change as a function of earlier change in gender egalitarian values. Women who became more egalitarian in their gender values experienced sharper declines in religious intensity, but not in religious attendance over the latter period. Controlling for life transitions of graduating college, marrying, having a child, and being employed full-time between 1971 and 1988 did not substantially alter these results. Findings are discussed in terms of the connection between two asynchronous social changes occurring over the adult lives of women in a unique birth cohort.

Gender Disparities in Students' Academic Self-Concept: Does the Field of Study Matter?

Presenter: Isabelle Fiedler, German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW)

Co-authors: Sandra Buchholz, Hildegard Schaeper, German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW)

Gender disparities in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) are a lively topic of discussion. That women are still an exception in STEM is usually explained using domain specific stereotypes regarding the 'natural' abilities of men and women in different fields. The central argument of our study is that while domain-specific gender stereotypes help explain why few women enter STEM professions and fields of study, they are not necessarily the driving forces behind the empirically well documented finding that female students who chose STEM fields of study have a weaker academic self-concept than their male peers. If it were really only domain-specific gender stereotypes that influence how students think about their abilities, we should find the opposite result in typically female fields of study, and no gender differences in gender-neutral fields. However, because existing studies often focus on STEM alone, research may have drawn the wrong conclusions. Our paper takes up this research desideratum by making use of the rich data of the NEPS starting cohort "first-year students" which allow us to study higher education students' academic self-concepts in a variety of fields of study. By comparing students in typically male, typically female, and gender-neutral fields of study, we ask: Does the field of study matter for gender disparities in college students' academic self-concept? The results of our analysis show that in Germany it is not only in typically male fields of study that female students rate their own abilities lower than male students rate theirs, but also in typically female and gender-neutral fields. However, we find that the gender gap is less pronounced in female dominated fields of study than in the male-dominated ones. Plus, we find a significant interaction effect between gender and the share of male students in a field of study in that direction that the gender disparities are more pronounced the more a field is dominated by male students.

Paternal Jobloss and Unemployment and the Labour Market Trajectories of Their Sons: A Gender Perspective

Presenter: Claus D. Hansen, Aalborg University

Co-author: Rasmus Juul Møberg, Aalborg University

In this paper, we explore the effect of paternal job loss and unemployment on their son's labour market and educational trajectories. We examine some of the pathways through which this effect could play out and speculate about the role of gender ideals in this. This is done using data from the West Jutland Cohort Study, a birth cohort study of all those living in the rural county of Ringkjøbing in 2004 born in 1989 and 1983 respectively. In this paper, we draw only on the young men in the sample (N = 1,646). We ask to what extent the labour market trajectories of the sons with a high degree of paternal unemployment diverges from the sons of those fathers who did not experience job loss and unemployment. We use sequence analysis of monthly data from age 15 to age 32 (205 months) to study the educational and labour market trajectories of the sons. Tentative results identify 6 relatively homogenous clusters that show quite distinct labour market trajectories and educational paths to employment. Some clusters (1,3 and 4) have an overweight of young men in traditional male trades while cluster 5 primarily contains those taking tertiary education. Members of cluster 6 are those with least labour market participation and with 30% on disability pension. Cluster 2 is

the most heterogeneous group with a more disorganized connection to the labour market, the most complex educational trajectories, and the highest score on Shannon's entropy index. Increasing levels of paternal unemployment in adolescence increases the probability of belonging to cluster 2 vs. cluster 5 (RR: 7.8) indicating that paternal unemployment may affect some young men in more adverse ways than others. Further analyses will focus on the role of psychological mechanisms e.g. self-esteem in these associations and how these might be gendered.

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Early Years Inequalities in Mental Health: Evidence from the UK Household Longitudinal Study

Presenter: Naomi Miall, University of Glasgow

Co-authors: Anna Pearce, Michael Green, University of Glasgow; Michaela Benzeval, University of Essex

Inequalities in social and environmental conditions experienced during childhood create inequalities in childhood mental health with ramifications across the life course. We investigated how existing inequalities in UK child mental health changed during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, which saw an upheaval to children's education, routines, and social circumstances worldwide. We used longitudinal data from 7929 children aged 5 to 11 in the UK Household Longitudinal Study (14854 observations between 2011 and 2021). Using a mixed effects generalised linear model, we modelled mental health (measured using the total Strengths and Difficulties [SDQ] score) before and after the start of the pandemic, weighted to account for survey design and non-response. We examined whether inequalities by sex, ethnicity, family structure, parent education, employment, household income and area deprivation had changed during the pandemic using interaction terms. Childhood mental health declined between 2011 and 2021. Despite concerns that children from deprived families would experience more adverse mental health effects during the pandemic, in most cases advantaged groups (including children with coupled parents, highly educated parents, employed parents and higher income households) experienced a more rapid mental health decline than less advantaged groups. This created a 'levelling down' of inequalities, with inequalities narrowing, but at a worse level overall. For example, before the pandemic, not having an employed parent was associated with a 1.63 point higher SDQ score (95% confidence intervals: 0.90-2.35), while during the pandemic this gap reduced to -0.50 (95% CI: -1.70-0.69). Higher risks in boys and those living in deprived areas were maintained during COVID-19, while a mental health advantage of ethnic minorities increased. Results were similar when using validated cut-offs for borderline abnormal SDQ scores. Interventions are required to improve child mental health across all sociodemographic groups and ensure inequalities are not re-established in the aftermath of the pandemic.

PANEL SESSION

Studying Social Change in Human Lives: Reflections and Conversation

Chair: Dario Spini, SLLS President and University of Lausanne

Moderator: Jessica Kelley, Case Western Reserve University

Panel: *Glen H. Elder, Jr., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Rick Settersten, Oregon State University; Jeylan Mortimer, University of Minnesota; Dale Dannefer, Case Western Reserve University*

The last few years have been a powerful reminder of how much a rapidly changing world affects human lives, leaving people disoriented, demanding their coping and adaptation, exposing their inequalities, and altering their opportunities and options in ways that are profound and often unforeseen. This reminder renews one of the central commitments of life course studies: to make visible how historical events and social changes leave an imprint on the lives of individuals, families, and cohorts. Life course researchers must also critically reflect on their roles and responsibilities in contributing or responding to these historical events and social changes. The session will open with reflections from panelists on the major lessons they have learned in studying the nexus between social change and the life course. The moderator will then foster an interactive discussion between the panelists and attendees, exploring questions related to distinct topics or populations (e.g., wars, pandemics, economic recessions or depressions, racial injustice, climate change), and how to advance theories, methods, and data to answer them.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

Life Course Influences on Healthy Aging: Findings Based on Global Aging Data

Presenter: Morten Wahrendorf, University of Duesseldorf

Research of various disciplines highlights the necessity to adopt a life course perspective to explain healthy aging. This involves a more comprehensive assessment of life courses over an extended time period (e.g. employment or family trajectories), as well as the question how life courses are shaped by societal and political contexts. Harmonized life history data from the Gateway to Global Aging Data platform (www.g2aging.org) offer remarkable opportunities for such studies as they provide comparable retrospective data on fertility, partnership, accommodation, employment, and health histories., that was collected as part of the international family of Health and Retirement studies around the world. Besides introducing the harmonized data, the talk will present selected results on links between employment histories and health at older ages in a cross-national perspective, thereby, illustrating the opportunities of life history data to extend current knowledge on life course influences on healthy aging.

6A

SYMPOSIUM

Development of Inequalities in Child Educational Achievement: Evidence from Six Countries

Convenor/Chair: Jane Waldfogel, Columbia University

This symposium will provide new evidence on the development of inequalities in child educational achievement, using harmonized data from cohort studies from six advanced industrialized countries - United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Netherlands, and Japan. Focusing on inequalities among school-age children, the papers examine the role of several factors - family structure, income vs education, tracking, and teacher perceptions - and how that varies across countries.

Family Structure and Gaps by Maternal Education in Educational Attainment: A Comparative Perspective

Presenter: Anne Solaz, INED

Co-authors: Lidia Panico, Alex Sheridan, INED Paris; Thorsten Schneider, Jascha Draeger, University of Leipzig;

Jane Waldfogel, Sarah Kwon, Columbia University; Elizabeth Washbrook, Valentina Perinetti Casoni; University of Bristol

This paper aims to study the role of family structure dynamics throughout childhood in explaining inequalities in child cognitive outcomes (maths and reading skills) by maternal education. Using several harmonised, longitudinal and nationally representative surveys that allow to observe children over the course of primary and secondary school in four high-income countries (UK, US, France and Germany), the paper provides new evidence on inequalities in family dynamics by parental education. As single parenthood and family disruption are generally associated with fewer resources for children and may affect educational attainment, we explore whether growing up outside a two-parent family mediates education-related inequalities in cognitive scores during primary and secondary school, and whether this relationship is observed to the same degree in all four countries. First results show a strong social gradient in family dynamics in the observed countries. Children with less educated parents are more likely to experience a family disruption or reconfiguration during primary school. The social gradient of family transitions is weaker however at lower secondary school ages than in primary. In France, children who experience a family transition during primary or secondary school perform worse in school, although there is heterogeneity depending on post-separation arrangements. However, family structure does not mediate much of the increasing education-related gaps in reading and maths scores that develop during primary and secondary school. We are now replicating these results in the two other countries to measure the possible role of family structure dynamics as a mediator of education-related inequality over the course of childhood.

The Relevance of Tracking and Social Segregation for Growing SES Achievement Gaps in Secondary School: A Longitudinal Analysis in England, France, Germany, and the United States

Presenter: Thorsten Schneider, Leipzig University

Co-authors: Jascha Dräger, Leipzig University; Alex Sheridan, Anne Solaz, INED; Sarah Kwon, Jane Waldfogel, Columbia University; Valentina Perinetti Casoni, Elizabeth Washbrook, University of Bristol; Melanie Olczyk, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg

There is a substantial variation in the degree of social stratification in students' achievement across countries. However, most research is based on cross-sectional data. In this study, we (1) evaluate the change of achievement gaps by parental education during secondary school for England, France, Germany, and the United States, and (2) evaluate whether country differences can be attributed to different tracking systems or the social segregation of schools. We answer these research questions using the most recent longitudinal data in each country: the British Millennium Cohort Study (MCS; birth cohorts 2000-2002), the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS; birth cohorts 1998-2000), the French Direction de l'Évaluation de la Prospective et de la Performance (DEPP; birth cohort 1996) panel and the US-American Early Childhood Longitudinal Study 1998 (ECLS-K, birth cohorts 1992-1993). We find that achievement gaps by parental education grow during secondary school in all four countries, most strongly in Germany. Note: Due to the use of z-standardized achievement indicators, we cannot say if there is an absolute increase in achievement gap by parental education, but a least in relative terms. For all four countries, about a quarter of the growth in these gaps can be attributed to tracking or social segregation of schools. However, in Germany, it was mostly the between-school tracking that drives growing achievement gaps, while in France and the US it can mostly be attributed to social segregation of schools.

Cross-National Differences in Socioeconomic Achievement Inequality at the Time of School Entry: The Role of Parental Education and Income in Six Countries

Presenter: Elizabeth Washbrook, University of Bristol

Co-authors: Jascha Dräger, Thorsten Schneider, Leipzig University; Valentina Perinetti Casoni, University of Bristol; Alex Sheridan, Anne Solaz, INED; Sarah Kwon, Jane Waldfogel, Columbia University; Sanneke de la Rie, Renske Keizer, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Hideo Akabayashi, Keio University; Chizuru Shikishima, Teikyo University; Kayo Nozaki, Kochi University; Shinpei Sano, Kobe University

This paper contributes to the small cross-national comparative evidence base on socioeconomic inequality in early childhood achievement. For the first time it simultaneously considers the roles of both parental education and household income in the stratification of early achievement and harmonizes large national cohort study data from a wider selection of countries than any previous study (namely from the US, the UK, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Japan). We explore whether differences documented elsewhere in inequalities at the end of secondary schooling are already present in early childhood, prior to exposure to the formal education system. We investigate whether conclusions about relative country rankings in inequality depend on whether SES is operationalized in terms of parental education, income, or both. Preliminary results (for Germany and the UK) suggest substantial social stratification in achievement already before children enter elementary school. Social stratification is about 40% larger in Germany than in the UK, when considering both parental education and income. In both countries, parental education seems to be more important for children's early achievement than income. However, in relative terms, income is more important in the UK. If SES is only operationalized in terms of education, social stratification in children's achievement is underestimated by 15% in Germany and 21% in the UK; if SES only operationalized in terms of income social stratification is underestimated by 43% in Germany and 36% in the UK. Yet, for the example of Germany and the UK only, the operationalization of SES does not affect the country ranking. Results for the other four countries will be added. We conclude with discussion of the implications of the results for the dynamics of intergenerational transmission in the light of national differences in welfare, childcare and education systems.

Teacher Judgements, Student Social Background, and Student Progress in Primary School: A Cross-Country Perspective

Presenter: *Valentina Perinetti Casoni, University of Bristol*

Co-authors: *Melanie Olczyk, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg; Georg Lorenz, Institute for Educational Quality Improvement at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin; Sarah Jiyeon Kwon, Jane Waldfogel, Columbia University; Elizabeth Washbrook, University of Bristol; Thorsten Schneider, Leipzig University; Anna Volodina, University of Bamberg*

This study takes in a cross-country perspective to examine whether inaccurate teacher' judgements of students' math skills correlate with students' social origin and whether such bias is associated with math achievement in primary school. We focus on England, Germany, and the US because of differences in teachers' growth mindsets, accountability, and differences in the use of standardized tests as well as ability grouping across these contexts. The data stem from three largescale surveys, the Millennium Cohort Study for England, the National Educational Panel Study for Germany, and the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 2010-11 for the US. At the beginning of primary education, teacher judgements were not entirely consistent with student's results in objective standardized tests. In England and Germany, teachers underrated students with low-educated parents and overrated those with high educated parents. In the US, no such differences were found. In all three countries, overrated (or underrated) students performed better (worse) later on. In England and, to a lesser extent, in Germany, we found evidence that biased teacher judgements contribute to widening inequalities in value-added achievement over the course of primary school by parental education. This was not the case for the US. Our findings suggest that a cross-country perspective is important as the extent of systematic bias in teachers' judgements and its relevance for achievement development differed between the three countries. This could be seen as a starting point for future research to investigate the underlying mechanisms in more detail.

6B

SYMPOSIUM

Providing Care in Early Adulthood in Europe

Chair: *Anne McMunn, University College London*

Population ageing, coupled with more years spent living in poor health, has led to increases in the need for adult care across Europe. European countries vary dramatically in how they seek to meet this rising demand, but all rely on unpaid care provided by families to provide a majority of care. The rising age of entry to parenthood means there is a growing number of young adults with parents, as well as surviving grandparents, in need of care. Early adulthood is a time of key life course transitions, such as completing full-time education, entering the labour market and possibly establishing partnerships and forming families. Thus, early adulthood (defined here as 16-29) may represent a sensitive period in which providing unpaid family care has longer-term life course consequences. In addition, there may be inequalities in the impact of caring in early adulthood by gender, socioeconomic resources, ethnic identity, and country context. This symposium will report findings from a European consortium project funded through the Joint Programming Initiative More Years, Better Lives Programme investigating inequalities in the impact of unpaid family care over the life course in the UK, Germany, Spain and Norway on education, employment and health outcomes.

Care in Early Adulthood: Background to the Project and Data Sets Used

Presenter: *Anne McMunn, University College London*

Co-authors: *Rebecca Lacey, Giorgio Di Gessa, University College London; Christian Deindl, TU Dortmund University; Jeroen Spijker, Mariona Lozano, Elisenda Renteria, Autonomous University of Barcelona; Thomas Hansen, Margarete Vollrath, Ragnhild Bang Nes, Norwegian Institute of Public Health*

European countries vary dramatically in how they have met the rising demand for adult care. In addition, adult care is not equally distributed within families, and these inequalities vary by country context, with gender inequality greater in countries that rely on a family-based model. This presentation will set the scene for results to follow in subsequent presentations in terms of: the potential importance of early adulthood for life course outcomes, the aim and objectives of the overall project, and detail on the data sets to be used. In the UK and Germany similar longitudinal household panel studies are used: the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) and the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). Both are large nationally representative longitudinal studies with annual data collection. UKHLS started in 2009 and interviewed around 40,000 households while SOEP started in 1984 with 15,000 household. Here we use ten waves of data from 2009/10 to 2018/19. Comparisons with project partners Spain and Norway, as well as wider European comparisons, use the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), a series of cross-sectional surveys of the population aged 15 years and older living in private households in all EU member states as well as Norway. Data have been collected every five years since 2006 and this work uses data from wave 2 conducted in 2013-15, as only aggregate data was available for wave 3, conducted in 2019-20.

Setting the Scene: Cross-Sectional Country Comparisons of Associations Between Young Adult Care and Education, Employment and Health Outcomes in Europe

Presenter: *Mariona Lozano, Autonomous University of Barcelona*

Co-authors: *Markus King, Christian Deindl, TU Dortmund University; Baowen Xue, Rebecca Lacey, Giorgio Di Gessa, Anne McMunn, Jeroen Spijker, Elisenda Renteria, Maike Van Damme, University College London; Thomas Hansen, Margarete Vollrath, Ragnhild Bang Nes, Kamila Hynek, Norwegian Institute of Public Health*

Early adulthood is the period in which most people transition from compulsory full-time education into higher or further education and employment. In addition, providing care in early adulthood may lead to poor mental health, both directly or through restricted access to education or employment. Among young women, early transitions into full-time unpaid family care have been associated with lower socioeconomic attainment and well-being in later life. Thus, taking up care for an adult relative in early adulthood may have important repercussions for longer-term labour market and health outcomes. This study will use cross-sectional, European comparative survey, the EHIS to investigate associations between providing care before the age of 30 and risk of being NEET (not in education, employment or training) and having bad mental and self-perceived health across European countries. Results show that caring is significantly associated with being in NEET status and reporting worse health, for both men and women. However, the percentage of the variance associated to country differences is relatively high (around 15%). These results go in line with previous studies focused on single contexts that highlighted the difficulties for young adult carers to pursue a career, as well as having good health. In addition, we show that specific context matters, suggesting the importance of social policies focused on adult care.

Is Caring in Early Adulthood Associated with Educational and Employment Outcomes in the UK and Germany?

Presenter: Christian Deindl, TU Dortmund University

Co-authors: Markus King, TU Dortmund University; Baowen Xue, Rebecca Lacey, Anne McMunn, Giorgio Di Gessa, University College London; Jeroen Spijker, Elisenda Renteria, Mariona Lozano, Autonomous University of Barcelona; Thomas Hansen, Margarete Vollrath, Ragnhild Bang Nes, Kamila Hynek, Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Educational attainment provides the foundation for accumulating human, social and health capital and is a known driver of socioeconomic attainment across the life course. As early adulthood is the life-stage in which most people transition from compulsory to higher or further education, taking up care for an adult relative may have important repercussions for educational attainment which may be moderated by the intensity of care provided, the age at which care is taken up, and country-level differences in the support provided to young adult carers. Early adulthood is also the period in which most people transition from full-time education to employment and non-employment during this period may have longer-term scarring effects, increasing the risk of future unemployment and poor mental health. This study will use data from the UKHLS and SOEP to investigate longitudinal associations between providing care before the age of 30 and educational and employment outcomes in the UK and Germany using multivariate logistic regression for the likelihood of obtaining a university degree and cox proportional hazard models to investigate employment transitions. Young adult carers were less likely than non-carers to acquire a university degree in both the UK and Germany. The likelihood of attaining a university degree decreases with the weekly number of hours of care provided, especially in the UK. Young adult carers were also less likely to take up employment, more likely to enter unemployment, and more likely to exit employment in both the UK and Germany. In Germany, these associations were stronger for women than men, but no gender difference in these associations was found in the UK.

Care Provision and Mental Health in the UK: Are There Differences by Life Course Stage?

Presenter: Baowen Xue, University College London

Co-authors: Markus King, Christian Deindl, TU Dortmund University; Rebecca Lacey, Giorgio Di Gessa, Anne McMunn, University College London; Elisenda Renteria, Jeroen Spijker, Mariona Lozano, Autonomous University of Barcelona; Thomas Hansen, Margarete Vollrath, Ragnhild Bang Nes, Kamila Hynek, Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Some studies focusing on care provision in mid-life suggest it is associated with poor health outcomes, particularly for women. However, providing care in early adulthood may have particularly important life course effects, with both immediate and longer-term health consequences, either directly through increased stress, or indirectly through reduced social contact with peers, reduced educational and employment opportunities, and reduced time for exercise and self-care. This study will use data from the UKHLS to investigate associations between providing care and physical and mental outcomes in the UK stratified by the age at which care is provided (age 16-29; age 30-49; age 50-64; age 65+). Carers and non-carers are matched, and piecewise regressions are used to model differences in health between carers and matched non-carers before and after care uptake. Findings show that levels of psychological distress increase after the onset of care for those caring before the age of 30 and those aged 30-49, especially for those providing more intense care. The increase is much less for matched non-caring adults over the same period. Associations between care and mental health are weaker for those providing care after age 50. No association between care and physical health is found.

6C

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

When Do Work Values Matter? Norwegian High-School Students' Occupational Values and Job Quality Three Decades Later

Presenter: Michal Kozák, University of Oslo

Co-authors: Jeylan T. Mortimer, University of Minnesota; Tilmann von Soest, Norway and Metropolitan University

Longitudinal research has repeatedly shown that the intrinsic and extrinsic occupational values of young people predict corresponding dimensions of job quality when they become adults. While occupational selection based on work values is a well-established phenomenon, much less is known about the initial life stage at which work values become decisive for the attainment of particular adult job rewards. The present research addresses this question using longitudinal data from the Young in Norway panel study spanning the years 1992-2020 (N = 1,178). We analyze prospective associations between the work values of Norwegian adolescents (ages 14-18) at four stages of high school and their job quality in three domains nearly 30 years later. Results from a pooled sample indicate that while intrinsic, altruistic and extrinsic values during adolescence predict the attainment of task variety, socially meaningful work and occupational prestige in midlife respectively, work values indicating aversion to challenge thwart achievement on all dimensions of job quality. The evidence from grade-specific models suggests that while work values at early stages of junior high school significantly predict the attainment of corresponding adult job rewards, the effects of work values become even more pronounced towards the end of senior high. However, the structure of these relationships differs substantially for students in general and vocational high school tracks. These findings have important theoretical and practical implications. In addition to identifying the ages at which adolescent work values influence midlife occupational attainments in the Norwegian educational setting, the findings contribute to the understanding of career development by identifying an occupational value dimension, other than the well-studied intrinsic and extrinsic criteria, that is found to have pervasive effects. Adolescents who had an aversion to challenge are found to be at risk of poor job quality decades later. These findings have clear relevance for career guidance.

Educational Attainment and Risk Preference over Wealth

Presenter: Dongyue Ying, The Ohio State University

When individuals make decisions, their preferences for risk figure prominently. This study uses survey data to examine whether individuals' risk preferences over wealth vary systematically with exogenous changes in education and, if so, whether this association varies with particular types of education. The possible disclosure of the evidence may inform efforts to encourage people to pursue education in math-related areas. In the study, I modify a state-dependent expected utility framework and incorporate a role for information and education. I assume one is less than fully informed and that information is costly to collect and process. Education affects one's capacity and efficiency in collecting and using information. The model predicts that one's measured risk preferences will vary systematically with education. The framework also allows the effect of education to differ by type of education. I assume the efficiency of information search could vary with one's information set. For example, knowledge of health and medical science will likely affect one's perception of health risks associated with particular behaviors (e.g. smoking). Numeracy skills might also improve one's ability to calculate risk and probabilities and lead to more accurate expectations. I use data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health). For the risk preference information, I construct combined

Indexes of risk preference from subjective risk measures in Add Health. The educational attainment in the surveys includes both the level of education and the year of education. I use both measures. I also use detailed college majors and K-12 curriculum information from Add Health to explore the existence of the heterogeneous effect of education on risk. To capture exogenous variation, I use the method of instrumental variables (IV). In particular, I use exogenous differences in state-level math course requirements as the instrument for students' exposure to numeracy skills.

Working Less, Working More: The Causal Impact of Mandated Work Hour Limits on Employment, Earnings, and Childcare

Presenter: Taehyun Kim, The Ohio State University

Co-author: Dean Lillard, The Ohio State University

This paper aims to examine work hours and their impacts on individual time use (either investing own time or purchasing others' time), exploiting consecutive work hour reforms in South Korea. We estimate whether and how much changes in maximum permitted work hours reduced the hours worked. With predicted work hours, we examine whether the probability of employment, earnings, and childcare use of affected parents changed. We take advantage of two regulatory changes in maximum permitted work hours in South Korea enacted in 2003 and 2018. Note that both reforms were gradually implemented in stages defined by establishment size and enforced at different times across various industries. We use a variation of the labor market reforms as an exogenous quasi-experimental event to estimate plausibly causal effects of work hours on the childcare use of parents. We contribute evidence about the relationship between work hours, employment, earnings, and childcare that relies on variation in work hours of parents that we can link to mandated reductions in the maximum number of hours that governments allow firms to demand from their employees. We use 1998-2019 Korea Labor and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) data and labor market reforms that changed the maximum number of hours. Our rich panel dataset, including the industry and the size of firms where people work, allows us to identify and match work hour limits individuals faced. We use a variety of estimation methods, including fixed-effects, difference-in-difference, and instrumental variables, to investigate whether the regulations changed hours worked and their causal impacts on earnings, the use of various types of childcare - parental care, informal care, and formal care - and childcare cost. We account for the demographic characteristics of the individuals and members of their households.

Employment Trajectories and Subjective Well-Being in Germany, Poland and the United States:

Does the Institutional Context Matter?

Presenter: Anna Kiersztyn, University of Warsaw

Co-author: Katarzyna Kopycka, University of Warsaw

There is evidence showing that job insecurity is related to lower life and work satisfaction and poorer health outcomes of workers. However, the role of the national institutional settings as a moderator of these effects is still poorly understood. In this presentation we use a longitudinal approach to compare the effects of precarious employment careers on the subjective well-being of young adult workers in three different socio-economic contexts: the liberal market economy of the U.S., the German coordinated market economy and the post-socialist economy of Poland. Work precarity is conceptualized as a characteristic of individual employment sequences with regard to the occurrence and distribution of basic labor market statuses and events that carry a comparable meaning across different countries. We define as precarious sequences with high job turnover, periods of joblessness, and low income, and propose a quantification of precarity in the form of an index. We argue that such an approach is better suited for cross-country analyses of work precarity than the standard measures of subjective job insecurity or fixed-term employment. Subjective job insecurity may be affected by well-being, causing problems of endogeneity. Using fixed-term employment as an indicator of objective job insecurity raises questions of coverage and comparability, given differences in how labour relations are institutionalized and codified across countries. We assess the conditional effects of precarious career sequences on subjective well-being using data from the Polish Panel Survey, German Socio-Economic Panel, and U.S. National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth NLSY97. The results point to a negative impact of precarity on subjective well-being among young workers in all three countries, moderated by the household financial situation in the German case. Our study is part of the Cross-National Biographies of Youth (CNB-Young) project (crossnationalbiographies.edu.pl/en), which harmonizes longitudinal data for the cross-national comparative study of employment precarity among young adults.

6D

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – HEALTH

Older Peoples Concerns About Social, Health and Economic Issues in Relation to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Presenter: Elaine Douglas, University of Stirling

Co-authors: David Bell, David Comerford, Alan Duggan, Louise McCabe, University of Stirling

Pandemic fear literature has found behavioural responses vary according to the level of pandemic concern, where concern is measured from none/little to excessive. No/little concern is associated with poor adherence to public health messages, while excessive concern, or fear, is associated with panic buying and misattributing symptoms of minor ailments (e.g. seasonal colds) as a major health concern (e.g. COVID-19). We used mixed-methods to understand the range of COVID-19 concern in older people, and how it impacted on their past and projected social, health and economic behaviours. We developed a survey instrument, the Worries Emerging from the Covid Pandemic (WECP) scale, which we incorporated into a population survey (n=3,373) of older people in Scotland. We also conducted a series of interviews and focus groups with older people which were conducted by co-researchers (older people who volunteered and were trained by our team to conduct research). We found concerns for COVID in four key domains: family and friends; longer-term issues; COVID-19 restrictions; and financial issues. There was significant variation in the association between COVID-19 concerns and sociodemographic characteristics (age, sex, education, employment status, deprivation, and self-reported physical and mental health). As a mixed methods study, the results of this research are interpreted using the outputs of both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the study to produce a series of conclusions and recommendations that span the social, health and economic concerns expressed by older people during the pandemic. The findings of the study are relevant for social, health and economic policymakers, and the talk will focus on those findings that are particularly relevant to mitigating the ongoing and longer-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Biopsychosocial Trajectories of Adults with Adverse Childhood Experiences

Presenter: Callie Zaborenko, Purdue University

Background: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), incidents before age 18 that are potentially traumatic such as abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction, are associated with lower well-being. It is difficult to determine how much of this decrease in well-being is due to ACE exposure.

Methods: The study uses three waves of data from 1995 to 2014 and includes 629 adults who responded to the MIDUS II: Biomarker study. Using counterfactual modeling, I estimated ACE exposure's treatment effect on well-being and weighted growth curve models to analyze change over the lifecourse. Respondents were weighted based on characteristics that occurred before the ACE exposure such as demographics and polygenic risk scores. The average treatment effects and latent growth models were estimated.

Results: The results show that ACE exposure is associated with more chronic conditions, lower self-rated health, lower psychological well-being, and lower social wellbeing. However, the strength of the treatment effects differs based on the type and number of ACE exposures. From the growth curve models, there is no decrease in well-being over time for any outcome, and those with 3 or 4 plus ACE exposures have some improvements in psychological well-being later in life.

Conclusion: These results suggest that adults with ACE exposure have lower well-being, but the rate of decreasing well-being is not faster than non-ACE exposed adults. The findings indicate an effect of ACEs after accounting for other pre-exposure factors. However, after the initial damage, there is no snowball effect of continually decreasing well-being.

Trying to Remember: Recovering Individual Memory Problem Histories from Own and Proxy Retrospective Reports

Presenter: Dean Lillard, The Ohio State University

Co-authors: Dongyue Ying, The Ohio State University; Jay Bhattacharya, Stanford University; Kenneth M. Langa, University of Michigan

Alzheimer's dementia, the most prevalent form of dementia (representing 70 percent of cases), is incurable. In 2021, AD affected an estimated 6.2 million Americans. With the rising number of dementia cases in the U.S. and worldwide, there is an urgent need to identify opportunities to delay dementia onset and to mitigate the welfare consequences of cognitive impairment experienced by individuals, caregivers, and society at large. We use data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and Health and Retirement Study to explore the feasibility of using data on memory problems from retrospective reports to create life-course histories of those problems. We categorize separately people who have cognitive impairment without dementia (CIND) and with dementia of some type (ADRD). To generate life-histories, we use data on current and past memory problems respondents and proxies report. This "proof-of-concept" exercise explores whether and from what source one can use retrospective questions about memory loss and dementia to generate valid and reliable individual life disease histories. If successful, it will establish whether researchers can use construct life histories to tap into much greater variation in factors (e.g. education) that influence not only the incidence but also the life-course evolution of cognitive decline and dementia. We evaluate success with data on HRS respondents who participated in the Aging, Demographics, and Memory Study and verified to have CIND/ADRD. We analyze proxy reports because, as CIND/ADRD evolve and worsen, proxies plausibly remember past events better than respondents. We adapt the Langa-Weir method to include rich life-course data to predict whether and when conditions begin. Lifecourse data are potentially more precise and useful and cost-effective. If researchers can use retrospective reports to construct reliable and valid measures of past CIND/ADRD, using either self-reported or proxy-reported data, researchers need not wait for prospective data to accumulate.

Demystifying the Long Arm of Childhood Disadvantage on Later Life Health

Presenter: Tirth Bhatta, University of Nevada

A large body of research has long established the negative influence of childhood socioeconomic disadvantage on later life health. Existing studies adopting the "long arm" thesis posit that early childhood circumstances have a direct effect on later life health outcomes, beyond the influence of any adversity occurring at other points in the life course. They continue to rely on a critical period model to interpret the direct effect of early childhood socioeconomic status (SES) as independent, rather than as potentially mediated by other unobserved social and behavioral mechanisms. Given their tendency to treat direct (or residual) effect of childhood dis/advantage as stable (and hence irreversible), this line of research has been ahistorical and has lacked consideration of social systems (e.g., racialized) that could mediate those life course processes. A few exceptions notwithstanding, research attention has not been directed at how childhood SES influences health for particular cohorts. Drawing from the Health and Retirement Survey, this study fitted generalized linear mixed-effects models to estimate direct effects of childhood socioeconomic status (SES) on functional limitations for Black and White adults across birth cohorts (n=16,269, born 1931-1959). Findings suggest that childhood socioeconomic disadvantage exerts greater adverse influence on functional health in recent cohorts. Childhood SES showed weaker direct effect on functional limitations for Black adults than White adults. The negative direct effects of adverse childhood SES on functional health were significantly stronger for White adults than Black adults in the recent three cohorts. The increase in the direct effect of childhood SES suggests that adverse early-life SES exerts a greater negative effect on functional health among White adults in recent cohorts than earlier cohorts. This study offers a rigorous assessment of prior studies on the "long-term"; influence of childhood SES on later-life health.

7A

SYMPOSIUM

Opportunities for Comparisons of Developmental Pathways Across Geographical and Temporal Contexts: Exploring Aligned and Complimentary Data*Convenor/Chair: Stephanie Cahill, University of Manchester*

Analysing data from multiple cohorts provides opportunities to generate robust evidence on the complex influences on child health and development, and to advance understanding of developmental pathways across geographical and temporal contexts. Cross-cohort comparisons allow for stronger conclusions to be drawn about mechanisms leading to the development of child health outcomes by assessing consistency in results across place and time. It also addresses important clinical and public health concerns and informs policy regarding reducing inequities in children's outcomes, by introducing international, regional, and historical perspectives. We begin with a conceptual review of the opportunities and challenges presented by multi-cohort approaches for life course research. The subsequent presentations showcase longitudinal data from population representative cohort studies in Australia and the UK. The first evaluates a research measurement framework of resilience to childhood adversity and examines multilevel resilience factors and how they compare across country contexts. The second considers how mental health competence, a potential protective psychological factor, modified the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on young people's outcomes, providing insights into the role of individual protective factors across country contexts. Together, we demonstrate the ways that using multi-cohort data can be used in powerful combination to strengthen research and policy conclusions.

Better Together: Advancing Life Course Research Through Multicohort Analytic Approaches*Presenter: Meredith O'Connor, Murdoch Children's Research Institute**Co-authors: Elizabeth Spry, George Patton, Margarita Moreno-Betancur, Sarah Arnup, Marnie Downes, Sharon Goldfeld, David Burgner, Craig A. Olsson, Murdoch Children's Research Institute*

Longitudinal cohorts can provide timely and cost-efficient evidence about the optimal timing and targets for health service and preventive interventions. In developing such evidence, use of data from multiple cohort studies can bring several further advantages, including replication of findings, estimation with improved precision, and investigation of whether findings are similar across societal contexts and developmental periods. In this presentation, we provide a conceptual review canvassing the opportunities and challenges presented by multi-cohort approaches for life course research. A variety of multi-cohort analytic approaches are available. We: 1) describe major approaches and discuss rationales for their use with examples from the life course literature; 2) discuss some of the challenges that arise when applying these approaches; and 3) outline emerging directions for their roles in life course research. Carefully applied multi-cohort analytic approaches have the potential to further exploit valuable longitudinal data assets, advancing understanding of developmental pathways across societal contexts and extended periods of the life course.

Measuring Resilience to Childhood Adversity: Development of a Novel Quantitative Measure with Empirical Testing in Two High-Quality Longitudinal Cohorts*Presenter: Stephanie Cahill, University of Manchester**Co-authors: Meredith O'Connor, Naomi Priest, Murdoch Children's Research Institute; Tarani Chandola, University of Hong Kong*

Some individuals do not develop stress-related disorders in response to childhood adversity. This 'resilience' is a well-recognised phenomenon, yet there is considerable variation in the way resilience is defined, operationalised and measured in the literature. This study aims to develop a novel quantitative measure of resilience to childhood adversity, and to evaluate it in two longitudinal cohorts. We use data from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC; N = 14,693), and the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children B Cohort (LSAC; N=5,047). Aligned prospective measures of 13 dichotomised adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) were identified and assessed consistently across ALSPAC and LSAC over six developmental time periods: Infancy (0-3yrs), Early Childhood (3-6yrs), Mid Childhood (6-9yrs), Late Childhood (9-11yrs), Transition (11-13yrs) and Early Adolescence (13-15yrs). The ACEs were regressed on the total difficulties score of the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire with repeated parent report from 3 to 15 years. Resilience is derived using the residual scores of the regression models, quantifying resilient functioning as doing better than expected given the degree of adversity exposure. This quantitative, continuous measure of resilience across the lifecourse is then used to identify group-based longitudinal trajectories of resilience using latent growth curve analysis. Associations between individual, family and community level resilience factors, and resilience trajectories are then tested in both cohorts using multinomial logistic regression analysis. We discuss the findings in relation to different societal contexts and developmental periods. The proposed measure of resilience provides a framework for operationalising this complex concept in longitudinal cohort data, capturing a range of domains in which adversity can arise and the temporal nature of resilience, which can change over development. This measure of resilience provides a foundation on which future research can build.

Did Pre-Pandemic Mental Health Competence Shape Risk and Resilience During the COVID-19 Pandemic?**A Comparative Perspective Between the UK and Australian Contexts***Presenter: Steven Hope, University College London**Co-authors: Meredith O'Connor, Murdoch Children's Research Institute; Russell Viner, University College London*

For young people, the COVID-19 pandemic has provided a major set of stressors, which have resulted in poorer general mental health and wellbeing. There is evidence that some groups of young people have been affected by pandemic stressors more than others, although very little is known about which young people were more resilient or vulnerable to different stressors. At a national level, there have been overlapping (e.g., lockdowns) and distinct (e.g., differing numbers of COVID-19 cases) contexts and stressors during the COVID period, which may have affected patterns of risk and resilience in different countries. This investigation focuses on one potential protective psychological factor, mental health competence (MHC), a skills-based conceptualisation of positive mental health which involves psychosocial capabilities including regulating emotions, interacting well with peers. We investigate the extent to which MHC skills established before the pandemic modified impacts of the pandemic on young people's outcomes. We also consider the national context, using contemporary cohort data from large population-based cohort studies in the UK (the Millennium Cohort Study, MCS) and Australia (the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children, LSAC). We explore relationships between MHC in adolescence and psychosocial and behavioural outcomes during the pandemic, when cohort

members were aged 19/20 years in both countries. Analysis of the MCS has shown that the likelihood of a range of adverse outcomes (including risk-taking behaviours and psychological distress) among cohort members during the pandemic was generally lower for cohort members with higher levels of MHC, after accounting confounders. The equivalent analysis of Australian data will identify the extent to which these associations are comparable, providing insights into the role of individual protective factors (such as MHC) within national contexts, informing considerations about targeting of supports and promoting MHC in post-COVID recovery.

7B

SYMPOSIUM

Refugee Integration Lessons from Longitudinal Cohort Studies for New Refugee Waves

Convenor & Chair: Ben Edwards, Australian National University

The recent war in Ukraine has led to the displacement of millions throughout Europe and the rest of the world. Understanding facilitators of educational integration of children and labor market integration of adults will be a key challenge for many countries in coming years. The 2010s saw the establishment of longitudinal cohorts of refugees in many countries that offer insights into adjustment and integration of refugees across the life course. This symposium features findings from three longitudinal cohort studies established over this period—two in Germany and one in Australia. Dietrich reports on factors associated with labor market integration of young Syrian refugees (18 to 25 year olds) using data from the WELLCOME survey and employment data from integrated registers from 2015 to 2020. Will and Becker report on education policy variation in Germany and the implications for the educational integration of newly arrived 14 to 16 year olds in ReGES – Refugees in the German Educational System. Heinritz reports on methodological issues in surveying in refugees in REGES and lessons for future refugee cohorts. Edwards discusses key lessons for the labor market and educational integration from a very different education and labor market in Australia. Findings from Building a New Life in Australia highlight key facilitators of educational and employment integration including pre-migration education and language skills as well as key role language training programs offered in Australia. These papers will formulate recommendations for integration of newly arrived refugees in education systems and in labor markets throughout Europe and other developed countries to support future waves of refugees.

Longitudinal Quantitative Surveys of Newly Immigrated Refugees: Lessons from the Study ReGES - Refugees in the German Education System

Presenter: Florian Heinritz, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

As with any longitudinal survey, both panel attrition and the selective participation of specific groups of refugees can lead to biased representation of the sample over the survey waves. Since both are consequences of unit nonresponse, it is important to pay attention to refugee-specific factors for nonresponse when interviewing newly immigrated refugees. For example, not only do the language skills of the host country play a role, but refugees are also often more difficult to reach. Based on the experiences of the German refugees study “ReGES – Refugees in the German Educational System” (Will et al., 2021), I will show which approaches have proven to be successful to reduce unit nonresponse when surveying refugees and thus prevent panel attrition from a longitudinal perspective. The use of different interview modes in the ReGES study allows us to analyze which interview modes are effective and less selective with refugees. For example, analyses based on data from the ReGES study show that both selectivity and panel attrition are lowest for face-to-face interviews (Heinritz & Will, 2021). In addition, I will report from our practical experience about the lessons learned regarding longitudinal interviewing of refugees in their native language (Gentile et al., 2019) and how to deal with the potential problem of illiteracy (Heinritz et al., forthcoming). Here, for example, we can see that native-speaking interviewers can be helpful in contacting and for a successful interview, and at the same time are preferred by illiterate respondents compared to the alternative strategy of audio files in computer-assisted self-interviews.

Educational Participation of Newly Arrived Refugee Children and Adolescents in Germany: Which Factors Promote or Hinder Early Integration?

Presenter: Regina Becker, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

Co-author: Gisela Will, Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

Participation in the educational system is of central importance for the integration of refugee children and adolescents into the country of arrival. Up until recently, data to comprehensively assess refugees’ educational participation in Germany was lacking. The study “ReGES – Refugees in the German Educational System” fills this gap by providing longitudinal data that encompasses 2,405 preschool children and 2,415 adolescents between the age of 14 and 16. The study accompanies the young refugees on their way through the German educational system since 2018 (Will et al. 2021). The ReGES data allow to analyze the early integration of refugee children and adolescents in the educational system and to identify factors that promote or hinder educational participation. The data further enable to account for regional differences, which is particularly important in Germany since school education is the responsibility of the German federal states. Our analyses show that, in addition to the family background, regional factors and educational policy regulations shape the educational participation of refugee children and adolescents. The probability of attending preschool depends, for example, also on the childcare quota in the respective region. Furthermore, various indicators of the school integration of refugee adolescents, such as the duration until school enrollment or the type of school and class attended, correlate strongly with educational policy regulations at federal state level. In federal states in which compulsory schooling only takes effect once refugees have been assigned to a municipality, refugee students have to wait on average two months longer before being enrolled than newly arrived refugees in other federal states. Other factors, such as their legal status, play a subordinate role for their integration into the educational system. Based on our results, we formulate recommendations for the educational integration of newly arrived school age immigrants, which is particularly relevant not least against the background of the current immigration of refugees from Ukraine.

Class Background, Migration Experience and the Labor Market Integration of Young Syrian Refugees in Germany

Presenter: Hans Dietrich, Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

In 2015 around 890,000 asylum-seeking individuals arrived in Germany. Within this group, civil war refugees from Syria represent a major subgroup out of which the majority is aged between 18 and 25 (Statistisches Bundesamt 2017). These people typically experienced forced migration by the Syrian civil war. A relevant group of the young Syrian refugees has not finished education, but a majority of the Syrian immigrants has already attained upper secondary levels of educational degrees and beyond within the Syrian educational system. However, especially when marketable skills are considered, these people are insufficiently prepared for the German labor market, which suffers from a significant shortage of qualified workers. This paper explores the labor market access of Syrian refugee youth in Germany. We employ data from a unique data set (WELLCOME; see Dietrich et al 2019), where 2,732 individuals were interviewed for a first time in 2016, and followed up 1,772 in 2017 and 1,313 in 2018 and 900 in 2020. We merged the survey data more or less all individuals, who gave matching consent, with register data. The register data deliver excellent information on individuals' labor market activities (full-time/part-time employment, income, apprenticeship training etc.) but also regarding individuals' labor income, transfers, unemployment benefit reciprocity or scheme participation for the whole starting sample till 2020. We employ panel estimator to analyze the labor market entry and labor market success under control of social background, level of education and individuals' educational and labor market related aspiration, but also mental health and post-traumatic experience, social support, or personality.

7C

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE AND FAMILY

Associations of Childhood Body Composition Trajectories with Adolescent Body Image in the UK Millennium Cohort Study

Presenter: Madelaine Davies, University College London

Co-authors: Yvonne Kelly, Anne McMunn, Francesca Solmi, University College London

Background: The association between body weight and body image is well documented. Most research uses body mass index (BMI), though this may be a poor proxy for adiposity and could limit our understanding of the role of body weight in body image development for adolescent boys and girls, given sex differences in fat and lean mass proportions. We aimed to explore the association of body composition trajectories with multiple aspects of body image at 14 and 17 years old in the UK. **Methods:** We used data collected across childhood in the UK Millennium Cohort Study to model trajectories of body composition up to age 14 using latent class growth analysis. Measures of body composition were BMI, fat mass index (FMI), fat-free mass index (FFMI) and the fat mass to fat-free mass ratio (FM:FFM). Sex-specific regression models were used to estimate the association between body composition trajectories and appearance satisfaction, perception of weight, weight control intentions, and use of dieting and exercise to lose weight at 14 and 17 years. **Results:** Three trajectories of body composition were identified for all measures: low, moderate increasing, and high increasing. Girls reported lower mean appearance satisfaction than boys at 14 years. Initial regression results, based on a complete case sample, showed that mean appearance satisfaction was lower in those with moderate or high increasing trajectories of body composition compared to those with low trajectories after adjusting for confounding variables. In girls (N=4337), associations with appearance satisfaction were consistent across body composition measures. In boys (N=4198), greater variability was seen across body composition measures, reflecting differing effects of fat and lean mass in male appearance satisfaction. This will be investigated further by examining participants' intentions regarding their weight (e.g., lose or gain weight) and the use of dieting and exercise for weight loss.

Leisure to Explore or Failure to Launch? A Cohort Comparison of the Transition to Adulthood Between Late Baby Boomers and Early Millennials

Presenter: Wenxuan Huang, Johns Hopkins University

The heterogeneity in the timing and order of achieving the “big five” markers of the transition to adulthood is frequently treated as a taken-for-granted feature of emerging adulthood, leading some researchers to view this stage of life as full of possibilities. Research focusing on the youth labor market offers a different perspective, stressing the impact of rising precarity on preventing young people from obtaining gainful employment. Departing from the contrasting views between “leisure to explore” VS. “failure to launch,” this study aims to identify the shift of patterns in transition to adulthood between Late Baby Boomers and Early Millennials and link it to inequality in work and family domains. Drawing data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 and 1997, I constructed state sequences to represent school-to-work and family formation trajectories from age 16 to 30 for the two synthetic cohorts (i.e., NLSY79 and NLSY97). Using multichannel sequence analysis, this study identified seven distinct transition patterns, demonstrating mutually reinforced dis/advantages in the work and family spheres. Indeed, college-educated young adults, who are expected to be more adventurous, had the least diverse work-family trajectories, whereas the least educated groups are more likely to have extremely complicated trajectories driven by unstable early career and interrupted family events. The cohort comparison reveals that Early Millennials are less likely to enter trajectories involving marriages during young adulthood, but more likely to be distributed in trajectories characterized by frequent interruptions in early career. Furthermore, after accounting for compositional differences in these two cohorts, the results do not support the idea that family background (e.g., parental education) is less important in determining work-family trajectory in young adulthood. To sum up, this study emphasizes the importance to examine both intra- and inter-cohort variability in the transition to adulthood patterns via the lens of inequality.

Social Capital and Behavioral Problems in Japanese Children and Adolescents

Presenter: Jonathan Jarvis, Brigham Young University

Co-authors: Jared M. Poff, University of Utah; Mikaela J. Dufur, Brigham Young University; Shana Pribesh, Old Dominion University

While research suggests that social capital is associated with child behavioral development and well-being, existing research tends to examine these relationships in Western contexts. As a result, less is known about how the social and cultural factors in non-Western contexts may affect this relationship. To expand the scope of this research, we examine and compare the effects of various forms of social capital on child problem behaviors in Japan, a high-income non-Western context with distinct family, peer, and school relations. Using the Japan Household Panel Survey and its supplementary survey, the Japan Child Panel Survey, we investigate how various forms of social capital affect child internalizing and externalizing problem behaviors as children move from late childhood into adolescence. Our preliminary cross-sectional findings suggest that social capital works differently in non-Western contexts. While family social capital is associated with decreased child externalizing problem behaviors, child behavior problems, it is not associated with internalizing behavioral problems. Instead, we find that peer social capital is associated with decreased internalizing problem behaviors. We extend this research by examining this longitudinally, as we focus on changes that may occur as respondents move from childhood into adolescence or early adolescence in later adolescence.

Predicting Different Types of Mother-Adult Child Relationships: Findings from a Longitudinal Study from Adolescence to Adulthood*Presenter: Romain Jammal-Abboud, University of Tel Aviv**Co-author: Fred Berger, University of Innsbruck*

In recent decades there has been intensive research on the prediction of support and relationship quality between adult-children and their parents. But despite the increased research efforts, only few studies to date allowed inclusion of data on the history of the parent-child relationship. In contrast, this study draws on data from a longitudinal study. The sample of analysis consists of 858 women and men who participated in the German "Life study" at the ages of 15 and 35 years. They reported on their family relations, psychosocial development, and educational and vocational careers. The study addresses two questions: The first question asks for the long-term influence of family experiences in adolescence on different types of mother-adult child relationships. The second question examines how later life course transitions and critical life events influence mother-child relationships in adulthood. To identify different types of mother-adult child relationships, a cluster analysis was conducted based on contact, exchange of support, and relationship quality. The procedure yielded five categories that were quite consistent with previous research. A multinomial logistic regression was performed to estimate the probability of belonging to one type of relationship. Concerning the long-term prediction, results show that harmonious mother-child relationships in adolescence are more likely to become of the type "tight-knit" when children are grown up. On the other hand, overprotective parenting styles in adolescence turn out to be predictive for a "supportive but ambivalent" type of mother-adult child relationship. Furthermore, analyses reveal that life course transitions and critical life events such as adult children's family formation and a mother's divorce or impaired health predict intergenerational relations in adulthood. Intergenerational relations are subject to change due to changing life situations and needs of both generations. Finally, results show that, in general, mother-daughter relations seem to be characterized more frequently by closeness and ambivalence than mother-son relationships.

7D

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – EMPLOYMENT

Job Quality and Allostatic Load Over Time: A Structural Equation Model from the English Longitudinal Study of Aging*Presenter: Thomas O'Toole, University of Manchester**Co-authors: Martie Van Tongeren, Christopher Armitage, University of Manchester; Kim Dienes, Swansea University*

Poor quality work often precipitates poor health outcomes, with lower quality work being linked to higher levels of psychophysiological stress over time. There is growing evidence that bio-social stresses may accumulate over the working life course, resulting in a higher degree of physiological dysregulation. However, findings around how individuals move through bio-social patterns of work and stress are sparse. A lack of consensus around job quality as a construct and an inequity across literature in appropriate biomarker transformation methods warrant a closer examination of the sum of the effects of a localised work environment, to account for how the workplace "gets under the skin". This analysis aims to investigate the role of latent job quality in predicting an allostatic load index across timepoints. The secondary aim of this analysis places particular emphasis on comparing differences in latent job quality for individuals in high and low allostatic load risk groups, to shed further light on the cyclical relationships between work and health. An analytical sample of 535 participants (275 male and 260 female) from the ELSA dataset was accessed. Respondents were aged 45-80 and were employed at waves 4 and 6, with no missing allostatic load markers or job quality items. Allostatic load index scores increased on average across waves, with markers of immune function (CRP and C fibrinogen) showing the largest increase in risk for male workers over time. Markers of job quality were found to trend downwards over waves, with female respondents generally having poorer perceptions of job quality than male. To address the stated aims, structural equation modelling was employed, using latent job quality to predict an allostatic load index over time, controlling for a range of demographic factors: sex, age, ethnicity, self-reported health, physical activity of present job, whether currently in paid employment and socio-economic classification. Structural equation models and results to be further discussed.

Neoliberal Turn, Wage Loss, and Life Course Flexibility*Presenter: Jielu Lin, National Institute of Health**Co-authors: Dale Dannefer, Colleen Kavanagh, Case Western Reserve University; George C. Gonos, Florida International University*

Over the past two decades, nonstandard work arrangements such as working for temp agency and independent contracting have become increasingly common, contributing to the creation of nonstandard life course patterns. Some advocate reducing or eliminating the benefits of the institutionalized life course, as it restricts free agency and the opportunity to develop a "flexible" career. In this paper, we show that such notions neglect the fact that the institutionalized structure of the life course rest on the floor of social contract that provides economic security. Using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, we track the performance of American workers' wages since 1947, focusing on change after the rise of neoliberal policy in the late 1970s. About 62% of the total economic output for the U.S. in 1970 were paid to workers. By 2018, labor share decreased to 56% in spite of an 8-fold increase in economic productivity. Had the share of compensation kept pace with post-WWII level, at 65%, from 1979 to 2018, a total of 18.1 trillion could have gone to members of the workforce. At the individual level, this means that a worker working from 1947 to 1987 would have a cumulative lifetime wage loss of under \$30,000 (in current dollars), whereas one working from 1977 to 2019 would lose nearly \$200,000 (in current dollars). Across birth cohorts, cumulative wage lost steadily increases, with no periods of fluctuation. Combined with the fact that many aspects of the post-WWII social contract were never extended to all, these trends represent the neoliberal turn in social policy that has reduced institutional support for large segments of the population. A truly flexible life course has to be economically viable, and to achieve that continuity with the social contract over the life course is necessary.

Socioeconomic Disparities in Immunohematologic Risk Among a Pediatric Analytic Cohort*Presenter: Kristen Berg, Case Western Reserve University**Co-authors: Jordan K. Fiegl, Douglas Einstadter, Adam T. Perzynski, Case Western Reserve University*

Growing research on adult human development recognizes socioeconomically adverse neighborhood environments as fundamental sources of stress that can manifest as altered immune hematological function (IHF) which, over time, accelerates or decelerates cellular aging through wear and tear on the body's disease-implicated physiological systems. However, less understood are disparities in the earlier-life signals of biologically accelerated aging and how these signals are patterned in youth living across diverse neighborhood social and physical environments. One marker of IHF, red blood cell distribution width (RDW), has demonstrated prognostic value for multiple diseases across the life course and is an inexpensive and routinely collected hematologic laboratory measurement. We sought to examine the association between neighborhood socioeconomic position and children and adolescents' RDW, where higher RDW tends to be associated with adverse health. We identified a cohort of 7,542 youths aged 5 to 21 years (M=15.1) who had a complete blood count test done, during which RDW is routinely measured, during

2019. The study population was 39% Black or African American, 42% white, and 75% non-Hispanic. We employed ANCOVA and ANOVA analyses to examine variation in RDW by quintile of census block group area deprivation index. Adjusting for age, RDW differed across quintile of area deprivation: youth in the most socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhoods exhibited higher average RDW as compared to youth in less disadvantaged areas ($F=27.09$, $df=4$, $p<.0001$). Additionally, Black youth had higher average RDW compared to their white counterparts ($F=170.8$, $df=2$, $p<.001$). Given inextricable links in the U.S. between socioeconomic status, race, and neighborhood segregation, future work should elucidate the specific relationships between IHF, race, and neighborhood socioeconomic position. Continued sociomedical research is crucial for integrating knowledge of how earlier-life biological and social processes may merge in the neighborhood context and ultimately express as risk for, or resilience from, disease throughout the life course.

Socioeconomic Status, Maternal Employment, and Child Overweight and Obesity: Evidence from Uruguay

Presenter: Andrea Vigorito, Universidad de la Republica Uruguay

Co-authors: Maira Colacce, Ivone Perazzo, Universidad de la Republica Uruguay

There is limited longitudinal evidence on the evolution of child overweight and obesity, and their determinants for developing countries. To contribute to fill this gap, we analyze the recent evolution of overweight and obesity among Uruguayan children, and assess its association with maternal employment, household income and a wide set of health status and socioeconomic variables. We also explore four main potential moderators: eating and sleeping patterns, screen exposure and sedentary lifestyle. We use three waves of the Nutrition, Development and Health Survey (Encuesta de Nutricion, Desarrollo Infantil y Salud, ENDIS), that follows-up a cohort of children that were 0 to 3 in 2012/13. We estimate a set of multivariate models on the Body Mass Index and the probability of overweight and child obesity. We document that the incidence of overweight and obesity increased substantially (around 50%) as children grew older. Unlike studies for developed countries, our findings indicate that the prevalence of child overweight and obesity increases with income and maternal educational attainment, whereas we do not identify an association with maternal employment. In line with these findings, our results indicate that the higher income and educational level of mothers are associated with fewer hours of sleep.

8A

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS - INEQUALITIES AND GENDER (REMOTE PRESENTATIONS)

The Three Ages of North African Emigrant/Immigrant Women: Moving to France and Making a Living There

Presenter: Sofia Aouani, Université Grenoble-Alpes

Unlike their male counterparts, the migratory trajectories of Algerian, Moroccan and Tunisian women who moved to metropolitan France in the second half of the 20th century have been the subject of little analysis. Using a cluster analysis and bringing together insights from both quantitative analysis of a large dataset (Trajectories and Origins', a survey conducted by both INED and INSEE in France in 2008) and qualitative life-story interviews of smaller groups (recoded and included in the dataset), this study explores the social space/dynamic of these women's migratory motives. This social space mixes various settings specific to the areas of origin or arrival, investigated and processed in order to answer the following question: considering the resources available to them, how do these women emigrate and start a life in France? A detailed investigation taking the temporal dimension into account, indicates that the primary driver for migration alone does not allow for an exhaustive grasp of the various mobility patterns and professional trajectories. It appears that these women's experience of migration and settlement in France leads to modification of the original plans (some women who came for family or educational reasons start working while others stay at home) suggesting that beyond their individual strategies, they partake in a complex and shifting migratory and settlement process. The sequence analysis conducted on the activity trajectories demonstrates that differentiations between emigrants/immigrants can be explained whether by parameters specific to their home country that are maintained once in France or by biographical events, especially related to marital status and motherhood, altering their life course. Several main migratory 'generations' are thus identified and highlighted in the interviews: they coincide with three local configurations in both countries that form classes of emigrants with dissimilar endowment and therefore different types of immigrants once in France.

LifeStories - Impact of Infant Institutionalization in Switzerland: Trajectories of Cognitive Functions Over the Life Course

Presenter: Hannah Sand, University of Zurich

Co-authors: Fabio Sticca, Heidi Simoni, Oskar G. Jenni, Patricia Lannen, Marie Meierhofer, University of Zurich

Many studies show that institutional care under conditions of deprivation is associated with a significant developmental risk. Deprivation is especially harmful if experienced in the early years of life when rapid brain development takes place. A growing amount of research demonstrates that adverse childhood experiences can have long-term negative effects on health and well-being. However, there is a paucity of research focusing specifically on the long-term development of individuals institutionalized in infancy. The LifeStories project is a 60-year follow-up study with the overall aim to examine the developmental trajectories of individuals institutionalized as infants in the late 1950s in Switzerland. The study builds on a population-based survey of all children placed in institutions in Zurich between 1958 and 1961 (N=431). Thereof 143 children were enrolled in a follow-up in the 1970s. In parallel, a community sample of children growing up in families (N=445) was examined as part of the Zurich Longitudinal Studies. Through population registries, we have located as many participants of both studies as possible and invited them for a 60-year follow-up assessment (83% found, 50% response rate). Data on cognitive functions was collected using a standardized developmental test (Brunet & Lézine, 1955) in early childhood, the WIP (Reduced- Wechsler-Intelligence-Test; Dahl, 1968) in adolescence and a selection of subtests of the WAIS-IV (Wechsler-Adult-Intelligence- Scale; Petermann & Petermann, 2013) at age 60. Following up on the result of the first assessment that infants in institutional care had significant developmental deficits, we will present data from this 60-year longitudinal study on the trajectories of cognitive functions over time. In addition to between-group-analyses, we focus on factors that explain individual differences within the group of formerly institutionalized individuals. The results contribute to a better understanding of the long-term effects of institutionalization and thus are relevant for infants placed in care institutions around the globe today.

Gender Equity in Primary and Secondary Child Care: The impact of COVID-19

Presenter: Joseph Marlo, New York University

Co-authors: Marc Scott, Sharon Weinberg, New York University

The wholesale changes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic to men and women's "paid work arrangements and work-family supports" (Carlson et al., 2020) provides a natural experiment for exploring individuals' time-use in the home. Distinct from evaluations of social policy, the pandemic provides an opportunity to examine to what extent the presence of both parents in the home has influenced the movement toward a more equal gender distribution of household labor; in particular, childcare responsibilities. To do this, the current study analyzes time-use diary data from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). Unlike some of the initial analyses of pandemic effects, the current study does not limit itself to the year immediately prior to the pandemic and the year during it. We use over ten years of prior data, which allows us to model the secular and quarterly trends and predict what would have occurred in the absence of the pandemic, contrasting this to what indeed happened. This study informs long-standing social questions of gender equity. We also examine the question of "social reversion" after a major shock with the just released 2021 ATUS. The analysis moves from the aggregate to the individual, using methods of sequence analysis, clustering, and matching to pose and answer the following questions: was there an increase in the childcare hours of primary and secondary childcare in 2020 vs the same period in 2019 taking into consideration the historical trend; was the mean change in childcare hours the same for women and men; was there variation in the distribution of individual-level changes in time spent on childcare and did it differ by gender; was the increase in time spent on childcare at regular intervals or more sporadically throughout the day; did 2021 show signs of reversion, and if so, was there parity across genders?

In Sole or Joint Names? The Role of Employment and Marriage Biographies for Married Women's Asset Ownership in Later Life

Presenter: Theresa Nutz, Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (GESIS)

The way women hold assets (solely or jointly) within couples is a crucial dimension of their economic well-being. This study examines the distribution of women's assets within married couples and how the interplay of their employment and marriage biographies is related to their asset holdings in later life. Using data from the Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP; 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017), I apply multichannel sequence and cluster analyses to examine patterns of female employment-marriage biographies in Western Germany. Fractional logit and ordinary least square regression models are utilised to predict the share and the level of women's sole and joint assets within couples. The findings show that the majority of married couples build strong economic units, holding most of their assets jointly. The share of sole and joint assets however varies considerably across couples, being lowest in couples with long-term female homemakers. Women's sole wealth accumulation is found to require stable full-time employment, whereas the access to joint investments is defined by long-time employment arrangements of any type embedded in stable marriages from early in life on. In remarriages or late marriages, in contrast, women's joint wealth holdings are reduced. However, this lack cannot be compensated by increased investments in sole wealth, leaving them with overall lower levels of wealth than stable or early married women. This study indicates that women's financial independence provided by their high labour market participation does not reduce the economic togetherness within marriage.

Exploring the Reasons for Labour Market Gender Inequality a Year into the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence from the UK Cohort Studies

Presenter: Heather Joshi, University College London

Co-authors: Bożena Wielgoszewska, Alex Bryson, Francesca Foliano, David Wilkinson, University College London; Monica Costa-Dias, Institute for Fiscal Studies

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused unexpected disruptions to Western countries which affected women more adversely than men. Previous studies suggest that these gender differences are attributable to two main causes: women being over-represented in the most affected sectors of the economy and women, especially mothers, taking a bigger share of housework and childcare responsibilities following school closures. Using the data from four British nationally representative cohort studies, we test these two propositions. Our findings confirm that the adverse labour market effects of the covid-19 pandemic were still experienced by women a year into the covid-19 pandemic and that these effects were the most severe for women who lived with a partner and children. We show that adjusting for pre-pandemic job characteristics substantially attenuates the gaps, suggesting that women were over-represented in jobs disproportionately affected by covid-19 pandemic. However, the remaining gaps are not further attenuated by adjusting for the partner's job characteristics or the number and age of children in the household, suggesting that the adversities experienced by women were not driven by their relative labour market position, as compared to their partners. The residual gender differences observed in the rates of active, paid work and furlough for those who live with partner and children point to the importance of unobserved factors such as social norms, preferences, or discrimination. These effects may be long lasting and jeopardise women's longer-term position through the loss of experience, leading to reinforcement of gender inequalities or even reversal of the progress towards gender equality.

8B

SYMPOSIUM

Multidisciplinary Investigations of Parental Influences in Early Childhood: Evidence from the Growing Up In Hungary Cohort Study

Convenor/Chair: Zsuzsanna Veroszta, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

The Cohort '18 – Growing Up In Hungary longitudinal research programme was launched in 2018 among families expected a child in 2018/19. Since the first data collection wave during the pregnancy period, three additional waves were conducted on a nation-wide 10 per cent representative sample (n of initial respondents: 8,500). The aim of the cohort study is to identify the complex factors that determine what it is like for a child to grow up in Hungarian society today. Consequently, the study covers the way in which sociodemographic background, family, economic situation, institutional provisions and many other external influences all have the power to shape a child's development right from the foetal age. This symposium includes four presentations using the Cohort '18 data, that reflect the multidisciplinary approach of the study. All lectures cover the period of early childhood under 3 years of age and the importance of parental socio-economic determinants. Outcomes analysed include parental investments, media consumption habits and obesity in these early years, all of which are important for the child's later development. In addition to presenting new findings, the aim of the symposium is to highlight the diversity of the Growing Up In Hungary research and its scientific potential.

Maternal Labour Market Participation and Forms of Childcare: From Pregnancy Till the 30th Month After Childbirth

Presenter: Fruzsina Leitheiser, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

In Hungary the traditional social role perceptions are still strong, and also the maternity benefits – which can last until the child's age of three – are very extensive. Mothers are entitled to 100% of their previous salary until the age of six months, then to 70% until the age of two of their children. Thereafter child-rearing allowance provides a smaller, but state-financed benefit for a further year. Although role perceptions have become modernised over the last decade, mothers typically take advantage of the allowance period and most of them stay at home with their child during this time. Based on this background, the aim of the analyses is to observe the timing of labour market participation and the forms of childcare among working mothers after childbirth. The analyses are based on the first (during pregnancy) and second (occurring at the age of six months) CAPI waves of the unique longitudinal panel research "Cohort '18 – Growing Up in Hungary" launched in 2018, supplemented with the results of the CATI wave with participating mothers of children aged 27-30 months. Among mothers who took part in all three waves (n=5217), 23.6 percent were still working in the 7th month of pregnancy. During the second wave 3.8 percent, and during the CATI wave 34.2 percent of mothers returned to work. Among the latest group retrospectively 13 percent said, they already worked one year after childbirth. Most of the working mothers are married, have a tertiary education, have one child and are aged 30-34. However, 78.1 percent of working mothers enrolled their 27-30 months old child in daycare, 92 percent reported that grandparents help with childcare at least once a week and 92.7% said, their partner spends 24 hours a week alone - without the mother - with their child. Only 5 percent hired a babysitter.

Parental Education and Developmental Care in Early Childhood: Investigating Effects of Attainment, Homogamy and Mobility

Presenter: Zsuzsanna Veroszta Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

The effect of parental educational background on early childcare involvement is well established. The role of these early human capital investments in a child's later development and performance and thus in the status-transmission has also been explored. Besides the educational attainment of the parents; the similarity between their educational levels (i.e. homogamy or heterogamy) has a proven impact on their childcare efforts in the early years of child-rearing. Our study aims to complement this well-established picture including the aspect of intergenerational educational mobility pathways of the parents in the analysis, placing the impact of parental educational background on early investments in a longitudinal perspective. Data are based on a subsample of the 3rd wave of the Cohort '18 - Growing Up In Hungary limited to cases where both father and mother of the 18 months old child were interviewed (N=2,000). The dependent variable of the investigation is the average number of developmental care activities (from 0 to 7) received by the 18 months old child on a daily basis. In the descriptive section, parental educational characteristics along the dimensions of mobility, attainment and homogamy will be identified, and their correlation with the extent of early developmental care will be unveiled. To estimate the impact of educational background components on early investments, regression models will be applied in which a set of sociodemographic background variables will be included as controls. Based on exploratory measurements on means and standard deviations for the number of developmental child care activities, parental educational level is positively associated with early investments. For parental homogamy lower investment intensity were found. In terms of mobility, the investment intensity of parents with homogeneously highly educated immobile background is the highest, but educational upward mobility also showed a positive correlation with the level of early developmental care.

Socio-Demographic Predictors of Screen Viewing Habits of 18-Month-Old Infants

Presenter: Krisztina Kopcsó, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Co-authors: Zsófia Šindýlková, Nikolett Gabriella Sándor, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute; Beatrix Lábadi, University of Pécs

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) issued a policy statement in 1999 about media use of young children, recommending that "pediatricians should urge parents to avoid television viewing for children under the age of two years". Although recent recommendations are still in line with this statement, media use is not uncommon in infancy. According to previous studies, tertiary education and higher family income was associated with less media use during infancy, while the results regarding maternal age and relationship status were mixed. The present study examined the characteristics of infants' media use, and whether it is associated with socio-demographic factors, including parents' education, household income, maternal age and relationship status. Analysis was based on the longitudinal panel research "Cohort '18 - Growing up in Hungary". Media use was examined using data from the third wave of the study, among infants aged 17-19 months (n = 2353). Results show that 84.8% of infants already used media at this young age. The average daily screen time was 81.0 minutes (Mdn = 60.0; SD = 99.34). The most frequent screen-viewing types were watching television (41.9% daily or more often) and watching videos on a mobile device (20.0% daily or more often), whereas the least frequent was to watch videos on a computer (7.5% daily or more often). The most common reasons why mothers allowed children to use media were shared entertainment (61.5%), doing household chores (52.9%), and to improve the child's skills (52.7%). Children of parents with lower level of education, from low-income families, whose mothers were younger or not married were spending more time in front of the screen. Observed socio-demographic differences in children's screen-viewing characteristics in our study may support the policymakers to focus on children from diverse backgrounds.

Prevalence and Multi-Component Factors Associated with Early Childhood Obesity in Hungary: A Longitudinal Examination of Socioeconomic Differences in Obesity Risk Among 0-3 Years Old Children

Presenter: Laura Szabó, Julianna Boros, Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Increasing number of papers about the relationship between SES and adiposity shows that overweight and obesity is already a severe problem among children. The relationship between SES and child obesity is inversely related in developed countries, but positively or not related in less developed countries. Results from East and Central European countries have found similar relationships as those from less developed countries. Our aim is to examine the Hungarian situation from this perspective among children under 3 years of age. The source of data is the four waves of the "Cohort '18 - Growing Up in Hungary" longitudinal birth cohort study launched in 2018 on a nationwide representative sample of children born in 2018-2019. The first wave was conducted on pregnant women in 2018-2019, while the next waves were carried out when children were 6 months old, 18 months old and 3 years old, by F2F interviews. We use regression analysis for the last three periods, exploring the influencing factors of children adiposity. The explanatory variables are the multidimensional latent factors for maternal SES, health and psychological factors. For calculating obesity, we use the WHO method as well as the national criteria laid down by the Hungarian Longitudinal Child Growth Study. The mean BMI was 16.55 at the age of 6 months (n=2069), 16.15 at the age of 18 months (n=1968) and 15.17 at the age of 3 years (n=1388). The 90 percentile cut point was 18.77; 18.50 and 17.65, respectively. There are significant differences in the prevalence of overweight children by the different (latent) factors on the one hand, and by three economically differently developed regional contexts of Hungary on the other. Using derived socio-economic-health composite indexes we can explore how multi-faced is the relationship between the family- or contextual capital of children and the early occurrence of adiposity.

8C

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – HEALTH IN LATER LIFE

Heterogeneity of Frailty Trajectories and Associated Factors in the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936

Presenter: *Miles Welstead, University of Edinburgh*

Co-authors: *Michelle Luciano, Tom C. Russ, Graciela Muniz-Terrera, University of Edinburgh*

Background: Recent research suggests that the experience of frailty progression may be heterogeneous, with latent subpopulations of older adults following distinct trajectories of frailty. We aimed to investigate this notion and determine whether certain factors are associated with the membership of these subpopulations.

Methods: Data from five data waves collected over 12 years in participants of the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936, aged 70 at baseline, were used to derive the Frailty Index. (NW1=1091, NW5=431). These were used in latent class mixed modelling to estimate subpopulations of frailty trajectories.

Results: A quadratic latent class mixed model found three distinct classes which followed a Low (61%, n=632), Medium (36%, n=368), or High (3%, n=28) FI trajectory. Each class had different intercepts and slopes, with the High class following the steepest trajectory indicating a rapid increase in frailty. Findings showed that in general those in the Low class were younger, had higher education, higher age 11 cognitive ability, and were from a higher social class when compared to those in the Medium and when compared to those in the High class.

Conclusions Our findings demonstrate heterogeneity in frailty trajectories over 12 years in individuals aged 70 at baseline. Membership of each higher frailty classes was associated with lower social class, less education, and lower childhood cognitive ability, indicating the potential for future interventions to target individuals who are at the greatest risk of belonging to the High frailty trajectory. Future research is required to continue this line of inquiry by exploring other risk and protective factors, and importantly, to assess whether it is possible to realign an individual's membership to a less detrimental class of frailty trajectory.

Mortality Rates Among Older Persons in Rural Uganda: Implication to the Health Care System

Presenter: *Christine Olal, African Research Center 4 Ageing & Dementia (ARCAD)*

Co-authors: *Tekky Lubega, African Research Center 4 Ageing & Dementia (ARCAD); Ddumba Isaac, Bruno Machabire, Victoria University*

Background: This study aimed to describe mortality rates in advanced age and their implication for the health systems in the rural SSA context.

Methods: Analysis of 10-year period mortality, stratified by sex, age-specific category, all-causes and cause specific mortality. A poisson regression was performed to investigate the patterns mortality rates.

Findings: 1513 deaths among older persons were recorded. A crude all-cause mortality rate of 6.55 per1000 (95% CI: 6.42-7.62) was observed. Mortality from Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) rank highest among older persons with 59.6% compared to 28.5% from communicable disease. Since then, the all-cause mortality increased substantially (Risk ratio 1.5(95% CI: 1.44- 1.60): P<0.0001) due to a fourfold rise in deaths due to NCD. The burden of older persons requiring chronic care substantially increased compared with those requiring acute care (1.68 (1.38-2.02): P<0.0001 vs 0.6 (0.53-1.53)).

Conclusion: There is disproportionate increase in number of deaths resulting from NCDs among older persons.

Early-Life Famine Exposure and Later-Life Multimorbidity: Longitudinal Evidence from the Chinese Famine of 1959-1961

Presenter: *Mengling Cheng, University of Lausanne*

Co-authors: *Nicolas Sommet, Dario Spini, University of Lausanne*

Barker's fetal origins hypothesis and the critical period theory suggest that early life events have long-term health effects. However, evidence of the famine exposure in early life and its effects on health in later life is scarce and inconsistent. To explore the effects of early-life exposure to the Chinese famine of 1959-1961 on later-life multimorbidity, we performed Poisson growth curve models using CHARLS Life History 2014 and CHARLS 2011-2018 (42,775 observations from 12,060 respondents). Our analyses revealed two findings. First, there was an overall detrimental effect of the early-life famine exposure on multimorbidity, although there was no effect of severity of famine exposure. Second, there was no overall interaction between famine exposure and life stages, although a more parsimonious model suggested that the detrimental effect of famine exposure was more pronounced in earlier life stages than in later life stages. Findings suggest that early life is a critical period in the life course and provides developmental origins of health and disease in later life.

"Such a Rash Act": Wartime Experiences and Veteran Suicides After the Two World Wars

Presenter: *Evan Roberts, University of Minnesota*

Co-authors: *Kris Inwood, University of Guelph; Les Oxley, University of Waikato*

World War I exposed sixty million soldiers worldwide to armed conflict and significant psychological trauma. Despite popular assumptions of significant long-term effects of the conflict on veterans, suicide among returned soldiers of World War I has received little attention. To address this lacuna, we carried out the first prospective cohort study of suicide risk in World War I veterans, following a cohort of New Zealand soldiers until death. 32 of 1865 men (1.7%) committed suicide over 83,118 years of follow-up (Crude rate: 39/100,000 person years). Suicides were more likely to occur at early ages, accounting for 8% of deaths before 1939, and 11% of potential years of life lost before age 50. Suicide rates in this cohort were 1.5-2 times higher than among veterans of recent conflicts, and remained high throughout their lifetime, showing the significant cost of the conflict on human health. Explanations of suicide by family and acquaintances revealed three key narrative themes: suicide as a "rash act" that family members did not accept; suicide as the culmination of a life course whose trajectory was altered by war; and finally suicide explained without any reference to war. The majority of informants in the first 20 years after the war identified wartime experience as a contributing factor to suicide. The high rates of suicide in New Zealand veterans of World War I were not matched in World War II. Following a cohort of individual soldiers for more than fifty years after the war and ascertaining the military service history of all men taking their own lives in New Zealand between 1946 and 1965 shows that suicide rates more than halved between these two cohorts. We conclude by exploring the social and psychological supports for soldiers after World War II that appear to have been effective at reducing suicide rates.

8D

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – HEALTH

The Benefits of Adjustments in Rehabilitation Goals Among Stroke Patients

Presenter: Yongwon Cho, University of California Irvine

Co-authors: Jeremy M. Hamm, North Dakota State University; Jutta Heckhausen, University of California Irvine; Steven C. Cramer, University of California Los Angeles

Unrealistically optimistic and thus futile recovery goals are wasteful of motivational and physical resources, whereas adjusted recovery goals focus goal pursuit on attainable goals, avoiding frustration and wasted efforts. In response to losses in physical health and functioning, therefore, effective adaptation often requires disengaging from over-ambitious goals of complete recovery and re-engaging with more realistic recovery goals. During processes of rehabilitation after major health events (e.g., stroke) downward adjustment of recovery goals may follow a stepwise line-of-defense model and thus yield better mental and physical health outcomes. We investigated the pattern of goal adjustment in the dataset collected from an 8-week clinical trial conducted at 11 US sites for post-stroke patients participating in Telerehabilitation for arm motor capacities (N = 124). The results showed that greater use of goal adjustment strategies predicted greater recovery, regardless of the compliance level. Benefits from goal adjustment were more pronounced among patients who entered the program with poorer motor functions, suggesting that goal adjustment is the most beneficial when ambitious goals are unrealistic. In addition, the pattern was observed only when the participants were given autonomy to choose exercise types and difficulties. In conclusion, goal adjustment can be particularly helpful in rehabilitation sessions where (1) the patients' initial recovery goals are unrealistically challenging, (2) and the choice of exercises is self-regulated rather than tightly following the directions of a physical therapist.

Biological Effect, Cultural Effect, or Both? An Age-Period-Cohort Analysis of Blood Pressure Among US Adults Over Twenty Years

Presenter: Poshan Dahal, Case Western Reserve University

Co-author: Jessica Kelley, Case Western Reserve University

Hypertension is a major risk factor for many diseases. Although blood pressure tends to increase with age generally, studies have found substantial variation in changes of blood pressure across different cultural and racial groups, including more and less steep increases with age. One area as yet unexplored is the interplay of age, period, and cohort effects on blood pressure trajectories. In this study, we utilized data from 42,182 adults (mean age = 49.64 years) from the ten waves of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) conducted between 1999 and 2018 to examine age, period, and cohort patterns in systolic and diastolic blood pressure. We constructed 16 5-year age cohorts and estimated multilevel models with the repeated cross-sectional data to isolate the age, period, and cohort effects, net of key demographic variables. Our analyses yielded three key findings regarding APC effects. First, at the same age band, earlier cohorts had lower average blood pressure than later cohorts, demonstrating higher average blood pressure at earlier ages and for a longer extended time in later cohorts. Second, later cohorts experienced their sharpest increases in blood pressure at younger ages relative to earlier cohorts whose greatest increases occurred much later. Third, we observed a secular increase in average blood pressure across all cohorts beginning around 2005. Our innovative APC modelling approach allows us to partial the effects of blood pressure changes into age, period, and cohort effects. Consequently, we are able to see that so-called age changes in blood pressure are strongly influenced by cohort membership and period. We offer policy, nutrition, and economic explanations for these patterns.

Understanding the Relationships Between Isolation, Health Behaviours and Inflammation: Longitudinal Analyses in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing

Presenter: Steven Haworth, University of Essex

Background: Evidence of the association of social isolation and inflammation is mixed, which may relate to research that combines different measures of social ties in analyses. Further when apparent, the mediating mechanisms are unclear but may include health behaviours. Finally, the literature is largely cross sectional. Three possible social processes could link social isolation, with health behaviours and inflammation: 1) social and normative values embedded in social relationships alter health behaviour norms and engagement, 2) social ties selection is driven by the norms, values, and interests of an individual, or 3) periods of elevated inflammation (i.e., sickness) may modify engagement in health behaviour and with social ties. This aim of this study is to assess the association of different social ties and inflammation, the role of health behaviours and the directionality of these relationships thus helping to identify which of these social processes may link social isolation, with health behaviours and inflammation.

Methods: Social and biomarker data on older adults (aged 50 years-old and over) from three waves of data collection (2008/9, 2012/13, and 2016/17) in the English Longitudinal Study of Aging (ELSA) (n=6204) was analysed to examine the components of social ties and inflammation and the role of health behaviours. Results will be further examined longitudinally using an adapted form of cross-lagged panel modelling (CLPM), which included random-correlated intercepts to enable the measurement of contextual effects in social isolation, health behaviours, and markers of inflammation.

Results: Cross-sectional pathway analysis revealed that the presence of a spouse and social group participation is associated with inflammatory markers and that health behaviours play a role in mediating these associations. Results of the longitudinal analyses will be presented, and implications will be discussed.

Social Participation Over the Lifecourse and Physical Activity in Middle Life: Longitudinal Associations Using the 1970 British Birth Cohort*Presenter: Stergiani Tsoli, University College London**Co-authors: George Ploubidis, Alice Sullivan, UCL Institute of Education; Daisy Fancourt, Mark Hamer, University College London; Ichiro Kawachi, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health*

Objective: This paper sets out to examine the association of social participation over the lifecourse and objective measures of physical activity in midlife.

Methods: Our participants drawn from the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study (BCS70) a birth cohort study that includes all people born in Britain during a single week in 1970. We use data from 5 sweeps of the study 1986 (n = 11,622), 2000 (n = 11,261), 2004 (n = 9,665) and 2012 (n=9,841) and 2016 (n = 8,581) when study members were aged 16, 26, 30, 34, 42, and 46 years, respectively. At ages 16, 30, 34 and 42 we derived a binary indicator of social participation. The outcome of interest is physical activity measured by accelerometry at age 46, as mean sitting time over the day, mean daily step count and Moderate-to-Vigorous Physical Activity. The associations of social participation and physical activity were tested using two linear regression models, a. an accumulation of risk model and b. a sensitive period model. A wide range of suitable confounders was used. At the next steps we will address missingness with the most suitable technique.

Results/Discussion: Preliminary results for the a. accumulation of risk model suggest that people in all 3 participation categories (low, medium and high) compared to no social participation over their lifecourse had a statistically significant increase in their mean daily step count. Also, in the b. sensitive period model, those that participated at age 30 and 42 had an increase in their mean daily step count compared to those who did not participate. To our knowledge, this is the first study that will explore the association of social participation and objective measures of physical activity in the UK, using the most recent biomedical data of a nationally representative birth cohort study. Potential implications for public health policy will be explored.

8E

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – CHILDHOOD AND PARENTING

Children's Mental Health and Parental Attitudes, Behaviour and Views: Evidence from the UK Household Longitudinal Study*Presenter: Edith Aguirre, University of Essex**Co-author: Michaela Benzeval, University of Essex*

Parental characteristics play a fundamental role on children's achievements. Studies have shown that parents' education, income, health, amongst others, have an undeniable short- and long-term effect on their children's social, economic and health outcomes. However, little attention has been focused on how other parental traits also influence child development. In this paper we examine associations between parental gender attitudes, environmental behaviour and political views on their children's mental health. The UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) is a stratified random sample of UK households in 2009, with additional ethnic minority boost samples. We analyse data on around 8,000 children aged 5 and 8 years old using waves 3 to 11. Children's mental health is measured by five subscales of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity, peer relationship problems and prosocial behavior. Regression estimates are obtained individually for each subscale as outcome variables. Indexes on gender attitudes, environmental behaviour and political views, our main explanatory variables, are created using specific items available in the questionnaire tailored to measure each of these three parental attributes. Estimations are performed separately for mothers and fathers and models control for parental socio-demographic characteristics such as educational attainment, marital status and employment status. Main results reveal that children are more prosocial and exhibit less emotional symptoms when mothers have more egalitarian gender values. On the contrary, children are more prosocial, exhibit less emotional symptoms, less peer relationship problems, less hyperactivity and less conduct problems when fathers have stronger political views. Environmental behaviour, neither from the mother nor from the father, show a clear statistical pattern. Overall, our findings provide new evidence about the influence of other parental attributes, not very often acknowledged, on child development outcomes.

Maternal Adverse Childhood Experiences and Mother-Adult Child Relationship Contact, Closeness, and Estrangement*Presenter: Lawrence Stacey, The Ohio State University**Co-authors: Rin Reczek, Kristi Williams, The Ohio State University; Mieke Beth Thomeer, University of Alabama at Birmingham*

Parent-child relationship quality in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood has been shown to be important for several outcomes, including the physical and mental health of both parents and children. At the same time, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)—the constellation of experiences of abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction in childhood—have been shown to shape short- and long-term physical and mental health and affect parenting practices, through which children of parents who experienced childhood trauma are affected. Yet to date, no study has examined the potential consequences of maternal ACEs in shaping mother-adult child relationship quality. We draw on nationally representative, longitudinal cohort data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79) and Child and Young Adult Supplement to examine the effect of maternal ACEs on mother-adult child relationship contact, closeness, and estrangement. Multivariable ordinal logistic and logistic regression models show marked negative effects of maternal ACEs on mother-child contact and closeness and positive effects on estrangement. Specifically, greater maternal exposure to ACEs was associated with less frequent contact with, lower levels of reported closeness to, and greater odds of estrangement from the mother as reported by the adult child. Our findings highlight and extend research on the importance of ACEs by showing how they shape intergenerational relationship quality in adulthood, a previously unexplored but consequential relationship which has implications for both mothers and children across the life course.

Follicular Fallacy: Intergenerational and Early-Life Determinants of Ovarian Dysfunction in Adulthood in a Swedish Birth Cohort*Presenter: Vivien Boldis, Stockholm University**Co-authors: Ilona Koupil, Agneta Cederström, Stockholm University; Jonas Helgertz, Lund University*

Background: Ovarian dysfunction and polycystic ovaries are medical conditions with important consequences for women's well-being and reproductive outcomes. Although the etiology of these conditions is not fully understood, there is increasing evidence of both genetic and environmental determinants, including associations with growth and development in early-life.

Methods: We studied a population of 980,704 women born from singleton pregnancies in Sweden between 1973-1995, followed from age 15 to 40. The incidence of ovarian dysfunction was measured using hospital register data during 2001-2012, complemented with information about the women's, parents' and sisters' health and social characteristics from registers. Cox regression was used to study associations between intergenerational (family history) factors influencing ovarian dysfunction, in addition to a range of early-life characteristics, including size at birth, pregnancy complications at birth, and mother's health and health-related behaviors at the time of giving birth. Analyses including maternal smoking and weight were restricted to women born in 1982-1995.

Results: 11,817 women in the study sample were diagnosed with ovarian dysfunction during the follow-up period. We found associations between ovarian dysfunction and score 7 one-minute Apgar (HR 1.19, 95% CI 1.10-1.30), post-term gestational age (HR 1.19, 95% CI 1.13-1.26) and fetal macrosomia (HR 1.07, 95% CI 0.94-1.22). Heavy maternal smoking (HR 1.29, 95% CI 1.17-1.43) and obesity (HR 1.90, 95% CI 1.62-2.24) were strong predictors for being diagnosed with ovarian dysfunction in adulthood. The adjusted risk for OD was increased 3-fold if the index individual's mother had been diagnosed with OD, and the risk was increased 1.5-fold if their mother had Diabetes Mellitus. Among individuals whose sister had been diagnosed with OD, the risk is increased almost 5-fold.

Conclusion: This study finds support for the heritability and fetal origins of ovarian dysfunction. Risk of ovarian dysfunction could be reduced with interventions such as family planning and good quality antenatal care. Further research is needed to gain a clearer understanding of mechanisms driving within family occurrence.

Intergenerational Transmission of Parenting Beliefs: Findings on Moderating Mechanisms from a Long-Term Longitudinal Life Course Study*Presenter: Fred Berger, University of Innsbruck**Co-author: Romain Jammal-Abboud, University of Tel Aviv*

Previous research has provided consistent evidence that present day parents tend to share similar parenting beliefs that they themselves received in their childhood and adolescence. However, a lot of work remains to be done to achieve a better understanding of the mechanisms that account for continuity in parenting beliefs across generations. This paper takes a closer look at the intergenerational transmission of beliefs about authoritarian principles in parenting across two generations. It tries to shed more light on the quality of the parent-child relationship and on gender as moderating mechanisms. Data comes from the German longitudinal "LifE study". The sample of analysis consists of 499 pairs of parents from two subsequent generations (G1 and G2) who reported on identical measurement instruments on their authoritarian parenting beliefs. Analyses rely on G1 parents' (aged 35-50) reports in 1982 and G2 parents' reports in 2002 (aged 35) and 2012 (aged 45). Data are analyzed using structural equation models. Results show that authoritarian parenting beliefs in G1 predict similar beliefs in G2. However, whereas the effect size is relatively high after 20 years, it decreases the further away one moves from the parental role model and family experiences in childhood and adolescence. Furthermore, the results indicate that, consistent with previous findings on intergenerational transmission of values and beliefs, intergenerational transmission of authoritarian parenting beliefs is moderated by the quality of the parent-child relationship in adolescence. The explanatory power of the parenting beliefs observed and experienced in the family of origin for the children's later own beliefs clearly increases under the condition of a positive parent-child relationship. Furthermore, the study provides evidence of gender-specific differences. Whereas for women, intergenerational transmission of authoritarian parenting beliefs disappears with time, for men, a moderate effect size remains. Findings are robust after the introduction of a variety of control variables.

9A

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – HEALTH AND WELLBEING (REMOTE PRESENTATIONS)

Being Retired: The Transition into Retirement, Area Deprivation, and Physical Health in England*Presenter: Laura Ai Sim Tan, University of Essex**Co-author: Cara Booker, University of Essex*

Although a handful of studies have linked the associations of both being retired and the transition into retirement to physical health, studies show mixed results. That is, being retired and the transition into retirement may have a positive or negative impact on health. Also, previous studies have paid little attention to ecological differences when investigating the associations. Furthermore, there is a possibility that health selection may affect the effect of being retired and the transition into retirement on physical health. Drawing data from Understanding Society, UK Household Longitudinal Study (Wave 2 to Wave9), both fixed-effect analysis and autoregressive cross-lagged panel analysis were conducted to examine the interaction effect of ecological differences in the association of becoming retired and physical health and test the bidirectional effects between being retired and physical health, respectively. We also drew the indicator of income deprivation from the Department of Communities and Local Government (2015) to measure area deprivation in England. There are two main findings. First, social causation and health selection were identified in the associations of the transition into retirement and the changes in physical health: the transition into retirement was associated with the adverse changes in physical health, and the adverse change in physical health increased the odds ratio of the transition into retirement among adults in deprived areas but decreased the odds ratio of the transition into retirement among adults in less deprived areas. According to our analysis, this finding of social causation may suggest health selection. Second, being retired improved physical health at several waves and were detrimental to physical health at several waves when controlling for health selection, and good physical health decreased the probability of being retired. Policymakers should increase work opportunities that are more secure and less physically demanding in deprived areas.

The Benefits of Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services on Health*Presenter: Xianhua Zai, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research**Co-author: Yinan Liu, Renmin University of China*

The Medicaid Home and Community- Based Services (HCBS) program in the United States subsidizes the long-term care provided at home or in community-based settings for older adults. Little is known about how HCBS affects the well-being of the aging population. Using detailed information about health from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) linked with state-level HCBS policy expenditures, we show that HCBS is beneficial to improve general health outcomes of older individuals. Our results find that HCBS generosity is positively associated with the probability of older individuals self-reporting better health status, mitigating functional mobility limitations, showing better emotional feelings, and helping increase cognitive skills. These health benefits of HCBS differs across groups by resources and demographic characteristics.

Postponement of Parenthood: The Interrelation of Work and Fertility Planning*Presenter: Markus Klingel, TU Dortmund University*

The transition to parenthood is strongly interdependent with other life course domains, especially work. Balancing career pursuits and fertility planning requires dyadic negotiation, co-ordination and synchronization of individual life courses. In egalitarian relationships, this is often a complex, dynamic process, which results in postponement of parenthood. Thus, I explore 'positive' work-family conflicts between individual occupational benefits and dyadic fertility plans. As parenthood can constrain careers and as individual needs are central in egalitarian relationships, do occupational benefits cause postponement of parenthood? With fixed-effects regressions, I analyzed 12 waves of Pairfam from age 24-26 to 36-38. Sample criteria were a) no children; b) in a relationship; c) both actors in full-time employment; and d) a desire for children. With three dependent variables, I differentiated postponement of parenthood. Realistic age for a first child reflects plans and preconditions; latest age biographic boundaries; and dyadic agreement negotiation and compromises. Predictors were various subjective occupational benefits (general satisfaction; importance of work; satisfaction with status, interestingness and income); and additionally, age, gender and education. In a second model, relationship benefits were included: markers for an egalitarian relationship (household labor; dominance); and relationship well-being (appreciation; verbal intimacy; verbal aggression). Results indicate firstly multi-directional work-family dynamics. Work has both postponing and accelerating effects. Increasing importance of work leads to postponement due to a work-family conflict. However, increasing satisfaction with work accelerates fertility planning. Likely, as subjective preconditions are fulfilled. Secondly, for men, work is more important, in line with a male breadwinner logic. In contrast, for women both occupation and relationship matter for fertility plans. This reflects both late modern balancing of life domains and gendered responsibilities for fertility – even for the planning process. These findings highlight the importance of dyadic life course negotiation, co-ordination and synchronization to achieve parenthood in egalitarian relationships and individualized life courses.

The Role of Precarious Parental Employment in Child Well-Being: Evidence from the 'Growing Up In Australia' Cohort Study*Presenter: Mengxuan Li, Trinity College Dublin**Co-author: Yekaterina Chzhen, Trinity College Dublin*

This paper analyses the effects of precarious parental employment on children's internalising and externalising behaviour difficulties between ages 4 and 17 in Australia. A large multidisciplinary literature and empirical evidence show that adverse childhood experiences have clear costs associated with children's development and well-being, the impacts of which are likely to be amplified later in life (Ben-Shlomo and Kuh, 2004). Child poverty and economic inequality have long-lasting impacts on adolescent well-being and development. Still, there is little research on the effects of parental job instability or non-standard employment and parental absence. We defined the precariousness of employment based on Burgess and Campbell's multidimensional model, building on Standing's core concern about employment insecurity. The study uses nationally representative Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC), an ongoing biannual survey that has been following members of a nationally representative sample of children from all parts of Australia since 2003. Their families were interviewed for the first time when the study child was 4 years old (n=4983) and then followed them until age 16/17 (N=4788; 49% female). We relied on fixed effects panel regression methods to account for any selection on time-invariant unobservable individual or family characteristics. Children's behavioural difficulties were measured using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). Our findings show that Mothers involved in casual based contracts or not in the labour market are significantly associated with a higher SDQ for their children. even after controlling the household financial situation and maternal mental health. However, there is no significant association between parental precarious work and children's SDQ with father's precarious work past age 8. Precarious employment is gendered in that primary caregivers (mothers) are more likely to work in low quality and income job settings. That's also because there is more fluctuation in mothers' work status during the survey period.

Multidimensional Deprivation and Early Health in France: A Dynamic Approach*Presenter: Yuliya Kazakova, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (INED)**Co-authors: Lidia Panico, Marion Leturcq, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (INED)*

Evidence suggests that inequalities in health begin from the starting gate and that children's early environments "get under the skin" from the earliest moments of life. Early childhood is therefore crucial to our understanding of the production of health inequalities in later life. Based on a large, nationally-representative birth cohort from France following over 18,000, we investigate early childhood deprivation and how it correlates to health. We develop a dynamic, multi-domain, child-centered framework that allows exploring which dimensions of deprivation matter most for early health and how it links to dynamics of early health. Our preliminary findings show that deprived children have poorer overall health, are more likely to be both underweight and overweight, and are more likely to report asthma. We find that overall health and under and overweight are related to material, housing and health deprivations, while respiratory and atopy problems are only related to housing and extreme living conditions deprivations.

Understanding the Biological Pathways That Mediate the Associations Between Social Position and Health: Allostatic Load*Presenter: Adisetu Malih, University of Essex*

Background: Psychosocial pathways have been found to play a role in explaining socio-economic differences in health. Allostatic load is proposed as the biological basis of this pathway. However, the use of allostatic load has been criticised as there has been inconsistency in its operationalisation and studies often exclude neuroendocrine biomarkers. This study investigates differences in the operationalisation of allostatic load. And its association with social position. Three research questions are addressed. 1: Do differences in specific system biomarkers alter allostatic load factor structure? 2: Do mean factor scores vary by social class? 3: Does including neuroendocrine biomarkers change the mean factor scores by social class?

Methods: This study uses cohort and longitudinal panel data from seven United Kingdom datasets, comprising approximately 8239 adults. Social class was measured using the SOC90 and SOC2000 classifications. Allostatic load factor scores were calculated using 15-18 biomarkers. Exploratory factor analysis was conducted using StataMP 16, and confirmatory factor analysis was performed using Mplus8.7. The association of resulting mean factor scores and social class was examined using regression analysis.

Results: Six-to-seven factors were extracted. Model fit statistics suggested a good fit to the data. The root mean square error of approximation (0.067) and the standardised root mean square residual (0.065) is below 0.08. Preliminary results show that differences in specific system biomarkers did not alter allostatic load factor structure. Mean factor scores vary by social class. For example, the mean inflammatory factor score was higher in participants from a disadvantaged social class. The neuroendocrine factor was apparent in the data, but inclusion did not change the mean factor scores by social class.

Conclusion: In conclusion, factor analysis could be a valuable way of operationalising allostatic load. It could also aid the understanding of how the social gets under the skin to understand social differences in health.

9B

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS (REMOTE PRESENTATIONS)

Early Life Socioeconomic Circumstances as Predictors of the Comorbidity of Depression and Overweight Status in Adolescence and Young Adulthood*Presenter: Fanny Kilpi, University of Bristol**Co-author: Laura Howe, University of Bristol*

Previous studies show that parental socioeconomic position is associated with adolescent health but have not examined the comorbidity of depression and being overweight. This study investigates how different parental socioeconomic markers are linked with depression and overweight comorbidity and whether these associations are modified by sex or age. Drawing on data from 4,948 participants of the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) birth cohort from the UK, we estimated how parental education, social class and financial difficulties in early life were associated with depression and overweight comorbidity in adolescence (age 17) and young adulthood (age 24). The results from multinomial logistic regression models show that all three socioeconomic markers were associated with comorbidity. In both sexes, parental education had a strong association with comorbidity, whereas financial difficulties were mainly a risk factor in girls. Results were similar across age. The findings indicate that early socioeconomic circumstances are linked with the accumulation of mental and physical health problems already in adolescence.

Social Relationships and Child Wellbeing in Ireland During the Pandemic*Presenter: Aisling Murray, Economic and Social Research Institute**Co-author: Emer Smyth, Economic and Social Research Institute*

This paper draws on an inter-wave COVID-specific online survey of the Growing Up in Ireland respondents conducted in December 2020 when the respondents were 12 years of age. The Mental Health Inventory (MHI5) was used as a measure of wellbeing among the adolescents. This paper looks at the relationship between wellbeing and the quality of relationships with parents, the extent to which family arguments increased during the pandemic and the disruption to contact with extended family (grandparents) and friends. The analyses also explore whether these young people report lower mood where they see their parents as being worried about the impact of the pandemic and/or where their parents have experienced job/income loss as a result of public health restrictions. The analyses point to potential risk and protective factors in adolescent experiences of the pandemic.

Genetic Propensity, Socioeconomic Position, and Trajectories of Depression Over a Course of 14 Years in Older Adults*Presenter: Martyna Kosciuszko, University of Manchester**Co-authors: Andrew Steptoe, Olesya Ajnakina, University College London*

Introduction: Depression is one of leading causes of disability worldwide and is a major contributor to the overall global burden of disease among older adults. We investigated an interplay between socio-economic markers (education and financial resources) and polygenetic predisposition influencing individual differences in depressive symptoms and their change over time in older adults.

Methods: Utilising data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing with population aged ≥ 50 years, polygenetic scores for depressive symptoms were calculated using summary statistics for 1) depressive symptoms (PGS-DSSingle), and 2) multiple genetically correlated traits (PGS-DSSmulti-trait) encompassing depressive symptoms, subjective well-being, neuroticism, loneliness, and self-rated health. The depressive symptoms were measured using the eight-item Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale. To assess the relationships of PGSs with depressive symptoms at baseline and the rate of change in depressive symptoms during the 14-year follow-up, we employed linear mixed effect models with maximum likelihood estimation.

Results: Sample included 6202 participants with average age of 65.4 years old (standard deviation=9.8). Increase in each PGS was associated with higher baseline depressive symptoms. Each additional year of completed schooling was associated with lower baseline depression symptoms ($\beta = -0.06$, 95%CI = -0.07 - -0.05, $p < 0.001$); whereas, intermediate and low accumulated wealth were shown to associate with a higher baseline depressive symptoms (0.30-0.31 and 0.76- 0.77 points, respectively) all independently from PGSs. However, there were no significant associations between PGS-DSSs, socioeconomic factors, and rate of change in the depressive symptoms during follow-up.

Conclusion: While a higher polygenic predisposition to depressive is associated with more severe depressive symptoms in older adults, polygenic predisposition to depressive symptoms is not associated with the rate of change in depressive symptoms during 14-year follow-up. Lower socioeconomic status is an important factor influencing individual levels of depressive symptoms, independently from polygenic predisposition to depressive symptoms and in interaction with PGS, in older adults.

Sequence Analysis for Large Databases

Presenter: Matthias Studer, University of Geneva

Co-authors: Rojin Sadeghi, Louis Tochon, University of Geneva

Sequence Analysis (SA) has been increasingly used to study trajectories and is considered a key method for holistic life-course analysis. Despite its increasing uses, SA cannot properly handle big databases. Indeed, the clustering algorithms used to build a typology require storing the dissimilarities between all pairs of sequences. This rapidly becomes intractable as sample size increases. The same problem occurs when computing cluster quality indices (CQI) required to choose the number of groups or to assess the statistical quality of a typology. However, larger databases are increasingly common, either large sample surveys (for instance SHARE) or administrative data. Studies using large databases and SA therefore rely on a random subsample of the data, which has two main drawbacks. First, it results in a loss of statistical power. Second, by using a subsample, one might miss the opportunity to identify atypical trajectories, which features among the main interest in the use of large databases. In this presentation, we develop and review clustering algorithms and cluster quality indices that can be used with large databases. The reliability of these algorithms is illustrated by systematically comparing their results with the typology obtained with standard clustering methods. The results show that, even with datasets of standard sizes (i.e. 5,000 cases), the CLARA approach provides better results from a statistical point of view, although at the cost of large computation time. They also allow drawing practical recommendations on parameters' values. We also discuss the computation of CQI in large databases following two different approaches. First, we discuss CQI that can be computed using only representative sequences. Second, we develop a new approach based on bootstrapping. The overall approach and its relevance is demonstrated through an original study of family trajectories in India using data from the Demographic and Health Survey.

Winner of the 2021 SLLS John Bynner Distinguished Scholar Award

Placing Context in Longitudinal Research

Presenter: Heather Joshi, University College London

John Bynner is a leading advocate of considering the context in Life Course Research. This talk reviews some of the ways that contextual information on time and place may enrich the analysis of individual histories, as well as vice-versa. I take three examples from my own research: (1) the analysis of adult health and mortality when individual and area level evidence are combined, in Britain (in the late 20th Century); (2) a cross-national analysis of neighbourhood and family predictors of child outcomes at age 5 in Britain and USA from the early 2000s; (3) workplace as the context of segregation and the gender pay gap in Britain as it changed over several decades to 2015. The talk ends with a discussion of the pros and cons of incorporating contextual evidence in longitudinal survey data sets with reference to the UK Millennium Study which John Bynner helped to bring into existence.

9C

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Winner of the 2022 LIVES Best Paper by a Young Scholar Award

Changes in the Adult Consequences of Adolescent Mental Ill-Health: Findings from the 1958 and 1970 British Birth Cohorts

Presenter: Ellen Thompson, University College London

Co-authors: Marcus Richards, George B. Ploubidis, Peter Fonagy, Praveetha Patalay, University College London

Background: Adolescent mental health difficulties are increasing over time. However, it is not known whether their adulthood health and socio-economic sequelae are changing over time.

Methods: Participants (N = 31 349) are from two prospective national birth cohort studies: 1958 National Child Development Study (n = 16 091) and the 1970 British Cohort Study (n = 15 258). Adolescent mental health was operationalised both as traditional internalising and externalising factors and a hierarchical bi-factor. Associations between adolescent psychopathology and age 42 health and wellbeing (mental health, general health, life satisfaction), social (cohabitation, voting behaviour) and economic (education and employment) outcomes are estimated using linear and logistic multivariable regressions across cohorts, controlling for a wide range of early life potential confounding factors.

Results: The prevalence of adolescent mental health difficulties increased and their associations with midlife health, wellbeing, social and economic outcomes became more severe or remained similar between those born in 1958 and 1970. For instance, a stronger association with adolescent mental health difficulties was found for those born in 1970 for midlife psychological distress [odds ratio (OR) 1970 = 1.82 (1.65–1.99), OR 1958 = 1.60 (1.43–1.79)], cohabitation [OR 1970 = 0.64 (0.59–0.70), OR 1958 = 0.79 (0.72–0.87)], and professional occupations [OR 1970 = 0.75 (0.67–0.84), OR 1958 = 1.05 (0.88–1.24)]. The associations of externalising symptoms with later outcomes were mainly explained by their shared variance with internalising symptoms.

Conclusion: The widening of mental health-based inequalities in midlife outcomes further supports the need to recognise that secular increases in adolescent mental health symptoms is a public health challenge with measurable negative consequences through the life-course. Increased public health efforts to minimise adverse outcomes are needed.

Clustering of Predictors for Unplanned Pregnancies: The Generation R Study*Presenter: Clair Enthoven, Erasmus University**Co-authors: Hanan El Marroun, M. Elisabeth Koopman-Verhoeff, Wilma Jansen, Mijke P. Lambregtse-vanden Berg, Manon H.J. Hillegers, Pauline W. Jansen, Hilmar H. Bijma, Erasmus MC; Frouke Sondejker, Department of Youth, Parenting and Education, Verwey-Jonker institute*

Introduction: Unplanned pregnancies form a major public health concern. Several risk factors have previously been identified, but studies usually focus on only one or few factors, disregarding the possibility that predictors might cluster. Furthermore, data on predictors in men are largely overlooked.

Objectives: To determine predictors of unplanned pregnancy and ambivalent feelings regarding pregnancy and to investigate whether these factors cluster together.

Method: This study was embedded in the multiethnic population-based cohort Generation R. In total, 7702 pregnant women and 5367 partners were included. Demographic, mental, physical, social, and sexual determinants were obtained. Logistic regression, multinomial regression and cluster analyses were performed to determine which predictors for unplanned pregnancies co-occurred and which predictors were associated with ambivalent feelings regarding the pregnancy.

Results: Twenty nine percent of the pregnancies were unplanned. Forty-two of forty-four studied determinants were significantly associated with unplanned pregnancy. The most important determinants were young age, migration background, lower educational level, lower household income, financial difficulties, being single, lower cognitive ability, drug use prior to pregnancy, having multiple sexual partners in the year prior to the pregnancy, younger age of first sexual contact and a history of abortion. Multinomial regression analyses showed that a Turkish or Moroccan background, Islamic religion, little financial opportunities, being married, having 3 children, high educational level, more mental health and social problems and older age of first sexual contact were associated with prolonged ambivalent feelings regarding pregnancy. Four clusters of women and four clusters of men were identified. Many demographic, mental, physical, social and sexual determinants for unplanned pregnancies co-occurred.

Conclusion: The results show heterogeneity of the factors related to unplanned pregnancy, suggesting that a combination of multiple determinants rather than single determinants may be involved in the pathways resulting in unplanned pregnancies. This calls for heterogeneous measures to prevent unplanned pregnancies.

Fertility History and Biological Functioning in a Chinese Aging Population*Presenter: Jiao Yu, University of Minnesota*

Growing evidence points to relationships between fertility history and health outcomes in later life. Especially, how patterns of childbearing are associated with aging or mortality has been well documented in a substantial body of scholarship. Yet the previous examination of health status has to rely on self-reported indicators of health, which may not be consistent with observer-measured health indicators and subject to the influences of reporters' health expectations and socioeconomic status. Using the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), and in particular the biomedical modular, I investigate associations between fertility histories (number of children, age at first birth, and age at last birth) and biomarkers for cardiovascular functioning (hypertension), metabolic risk (HbA1c, plasma glucose, total cholesterol, and triglycerides), and inflammation (C-Reactive Protein) among both men and women aged 60 years and older. Results from logistic models that adjusted for early-life socioeconomic positions, childhood health, midlife socioeconomic status, older age functional health, and mental health showed weak associations between fertility history and biomarkers. Women with higher parity were at an increased risk of diabetes, obesity, and inflammation. Whereas men with three children showed a lower risk of obesity. There is an inverse association between age at first birth/age at last birth and biomarkers indicative of worse metabolic functioning among women, with poorer outcomes for those with young ages motherhood and increasingly better outcomes for those becoming parents at older ages. Older age at last birth was associated with an elevated risk of inflammation, especially among older men. The findings support previous findings suggesting potential negative consequences of very high parity and early ages at first birth. Results also highlight the value of incorporating biomarkers in studies of life course determinants of health in later life.

Improvement in Early Life Risk Factors and Cohort Trends in Dementia Prevalence*Presenter: Mark Lee, University of Minnesota*

Previous attempts to explain reduced dementia prevalence over time have narrowly focused on changes in proximal risk factors, such as improvements in cardiometabolic conditions. This approach is limited because (a) proximal risk factors may be driven by upstream exposure to early life conditions, and (b) previous work has shown that recent changes in proximal risk factors are insufficient to explain the observed decline in dementia prevalence. Based on life course theories of health development, I hypothesize that early life conditions and exposures are important for understanding cognitive aging later in life. I test the contribution of early life risk factors to dementia rate improvements for cohorts born across the first half of the 20th century. Using nationally representative data from Health and Retirement Study respondents aged 65 and older, I find that age-, sex-, and race-adjusted dementia prevalence declined 2.4 percentage points (95% confidence interval: 2.9 to 1.9 percentage points) per decade across cohorts born from 1892 to 1952. This trend was mostly explained by cohort improvements in early life risk factors, including Southern birth, father's occupation, mother's education, childhood health, and educational attainment. Beyond these early life factors, cardiometabolic conditions explained only a small amount (0.2 percentage points) of the decline in dementia prevalence. I observed similar patterns in models stratified by race (non-Hispanic White and Black). This study suggests a comprehensive approach to dementia prevention that pays attention to both upstream contextual factors and more proximal behavioral factors.

Explaining Inequalities in Mental Health by Family Structure During COVID-19 Lockdowns

Presenter: Michael Green, University of Glasgow

Co-authors: Peter Craig, Evangelia Demou, Alastair Leyland, Vittal Katikireddi, Anna Pearce, University of Glasgow

The COVID-19 pandemic has had sustained detrimental and unequal impacts on mental health in many countries. We explored mechanisms contributing to inequalities in mental health by family structure during lockdowns in the UK Household Longitudinal Study. Mental health was measured (GHQ-12) in April 2020 (during the UK's first lockdown; n=10,509), and in January 2021 (with lockdown re-introduced following eased restrictions; n=6,749). Pre-lockdown family structure comprised partner status (single or couple), and presence of children <16 years of age (yes or no), assessing differences by each within levels of the other. Mediating mechanisms included: active employment, financial strain, childcare/home-schooling, caring, and loneliness. Monte Carlo computation simulations were used to adjust for confounding and decompose family structure effects into: direct effects not via the mediator; differential exposure to the mediator (prevalence of mediator higher in some family structures than others); differential vulnerability to the mediator (health consequences of the mediator greater in some family structures than others); and combined differential exposure and vulnerability. During the initial lockdown, among those without young children, being single compared to in a couple was associated with higher relative risk (RR) of psychiatric distress (RR: 1.32; 95% CI: 1.19-1.46), largely due to differential exposure to financial strain (RR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.02-1.07) and loneliness (RR: 1.19; 95% CI: 1.13-1.25). Findings were similar for those with young children. Among couples, the presence of children was associated with raised risk of psychiatric distress (RR: 1.16; 95% CI: 1.02-1.31). While confidence intervals were wide, the largest contribution to this difference was from a combination of differential exposure and vulnerability to childcare/home-schooling (RR: 1.20; 95% CI: 0.91-1.49). Similar findings were observed among singles. Findings were also similar when lockdowns were reintroduced later. Economic supports, social connections, and support with childcare, home-schooling, and caring may help mitigate mental health inequalities during lockdowns.

9D

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – FAMILY

Acute and Chronic Food Insecurity in the United States: Over Time and Across the Life Course

Presenter: Noura Insolera, University of Michigan

This study seeks to compare current trends in the incidence of acute and chronic food insecurity in the United States over a span of 20 years. In 2019, in the United States, 13.7 million households (10.5% of the population) were food insecure, as measured by the United States Department of Agriculture's Household Food Security Survey Module. Many family units cycle into, and out of, food insecurity over time, showing that longitudinal analyses of the dynamic nature of food insecurity warrants further review. Data for this study come from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), the world's longest running nationally representative household panel survey that was collected annually from 1968-1997, and biennially since 1997. Balanced panels of families that participated in all three waves of data collection from 1999-2003 (n=6,009) and 2015-2019 (n=7,953) will be compared. No other current studies are able to look at dynamics of household food insecurity at the national level. Preliminary findings show that from 1999-2003, 21.7% of families experienced at least one wave of food insecurity, which increased to 32.0% of families from 2015-2019. Of the families that experienced at least one wave of food insecurity, 48.2% of them experienced at least one additional wave of insecurity from 1999-2003, while 58.0% were also food insecure in at least one additional wave from 2015-2019. This shows that the incidence of both acute and chronic food insecurity are increasing over time. In addition to these dynamics, 9.4% of family units were food insecure in all three sample waves from 2015-2019, which is more than double the incidence of 4.0% from 1999-2003. This indicates that the dynamics of food insecurity may be changing over time, and that further examination is needed to understand these dynamics longitudinally, and over the life course.

The Relationship of Residential Mobility and Child Stress

Presenter: Shana Pribesh, Old Dominion University

Co-authors: Jane Carson Smith, Mikaela Dufur, Jon Jarvis, Sam Faulconer, Nina Stoddard-Bennett,

Catherine Smart, Old Dominion University

Residential mobility has been linked to negative child outcomes since the Coleman Report (Coleman, 1988, Jolleyman & Spencer, 2007) including child internalizing and externalizing behaviors issues. However, researchers have not fully explored the mediators that might explain why residential mobility impedes many children. Recently, author has explored divergent, discipline-based theoretical approaches (author) to illuminate the influences of economic, sociological, and psychological explanations including stressors on the household (Astone & McLanahan, 2003; Tucker et al, 1998). In this paper, we did deeper into these explanations to examine the influence of residential mobility on child stress in addition to sociological theories surrounding movers' demographic characteristics such as education levels (Gillespie & Bostean, 2013; South & Crowder, 1998; Straits, 1987), disruptions of social networks and social capital (Adam, 2004; Author, 1999; Morgan & Sorenson, 1999), family structure changes and economic shifts. We use longitudinal data from two high-income anglophone countries who both boast robust social support systems including universal health care and income subsidies for childcare, parenting, disability and unemployment to determine if patterns are consistent across countries. Using longitudinal data from Australia and the United Kingdom, we use GEE models with multiple waves of data to compare competing sociological, economic, and social-psychological theories relating residential mobility with child stress.

Community Violence and Early Childhood Language Development: The Moderating Role of Maternal Efficacy and Satisfaction

Presenter: Alejandra Abufhele, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez

Co-author: Agustina Laurito, University of Illinois Chicago

This paper estimates the effect of community-level homicides on language development in early childhood. It also explores whether maternal efficacy and satisfaction moderate this relationship. It uses data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey of Chilean children and their mothers matched to municipal level homicides. The empirical strategy exploits variation in the timing of survey data collection and municipal-level homicides. We find that children in municipalities with homicides one month before the language assessment score between 2 and 4 points lower on the PPVT compared to children in the same municipality but for whom homicides happened one month after the assessment. Maternal efficacy and satisfaction both moderate this relationship, but maternal satisfaction plays a more salient role. Language losses are larger for children whose mothers have weaker satisfaction with their role. Among these children, homicides one month before the assessment lower scores by 4 to 7 points. By examining a context in which homicides are growing but still relatively low, this paper provides strong evidence that community violence does not need to be extreme or very localized to affect child development. It also adds to the body of work that shows the interactions of various social settings are essential to shape child development.

Income Volatility and Maternal Psychological Distress: Evidence from the UK*Presenter: Nicolás Libuy, University College London**Co-authors: Emla Fitzsimons, Bożena Wielgoszewska, University College London*

Maternal psychological distress is rising among mothers in mid-life. Contributors to this are multi-faceted, and this paper focuses on one: income volatility. Much previous research focuses on income levels, showing that it predicts poorer mental health, but does not address how income volatility may exacerbate level effects. This paper uses nationally representative longitudinal data from the UK Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) from 2000 to 2012 to study the extent to which household income volatility is associated with maternal psychological distress. It finds that household income volatility – measured in the decade or so after giving birth – is positively associated with maternal distress. Findings also indicate that associations are larger among mothers with a history of moderate or severe distress, while we do not find differences by SES, as measured by maternal educational level or below/above the median of permanent income.

9E

INDIVIDUAL PAPERS – DISADVANTAGE, INEQUALITIES, AND MIGRATION

Longitudinal Development of Children from Psychosocially Disadvantaged Families: Effects of an Early Intervention*Presenter: Isabelle Kalkusch, University of Teacher Education in Special Needs**Co-authors: Alex Neuhauser, Patsawee Rodcharoen, Simone Schaub, Andrea Lanfranchi, University of*

Teacher Education in Special Needs; Erich Ramseier, Bern University of Teacher Education Children's early childhood experiences are crucial for their positive development. Especially children from psychosocially disadvantaged families have an increased risk to experience high familiar stress without balancing resources, which is highly likely to impact their development and education. The aim of this contribution is to provide some insight in the longitudinal development of children from psychosocially disadvantaged families and whether a home-based early intervention program has an effect on their developmental course. The longitudinal RCT study ZEPPELIN investigates the effectiveness of the «Parents as Teachers (PAT)» program in the urban area surrounding Zurich, Switzerland on children's development. The sample includes families with at least two present risk factors (on the personal, family, social or material level). The final sample were 248 families. These families were allocated using a stratified block randomization to the intervention group (IG, n = 132 families, 139 children) and the control group (CG, n = 116 families, 122 children). During the first three years of their child's life the IG received support by a trained PAT-Trainer: monthly home visits and group connections. The families from the control group had access to regular community services but were not supported by PAT. This study has collected data on children's cognitive, language and social behavioral characteristics from birth to age 9 so far. Earlier cross-sectional results showed mainly positive effects on children's language skills, problem behaviour and self-regulation at multiple timepoints. In a first step of analyzing the longitudinal development explorative analyses of intraindividual developmental pattern are planned. Subsequently, methods for the identification of latent trajectories will be applied and differences between the IG and CG examined. These analyses might provide meaningful insight into the heterogeneity of developmental trajectory of children from psychosocially disadvantaged families and the potential to reduce their developmental risk through home-based early childhood interventions.

The Consequences of COVID-19-Related School Closures for Social Inequalities in Skill Development in Primary School in Germany*Presenter: Markus Vogelbacher, University of Leipzig**Co-author: Thorsten Schneider, University of Leipzig*

To curb the spread of Covid-19, schools in Germany closed several times. Following the research on summer setback (Downey et al. 2004; von Hippel et al. 2018), this should have given greater importance to the home learning environment for the development of primary school children. As home learning environments are assumed to vary more than school learning environments, we expect the influence of families' socio-economic status on the development of children to increase during the shutdown. Therefore, we investigate whether socio-economic status correlates with the development of numeracy and reading literacy skills during school closure and with the parents' assessment of their children's math and language skills. Additionally, we ask if and how the home learning situation mediates and moderates this relationship. We use data from math and reading literacy tests as well as parents' interviews of the Starting Cohort 1 of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS SC1) from wave 9 in 2020, when the children attended second class and schools were shut down for the first time. Parents' assessment and children's skills tested after the first school closure are regressed on the duration of school closures, socio-economic status (SES) and demographic characteristics, home learning environment and parental support in a value-added model framework, considering earlier results in test performance. Results from the parental interviews show an increasing SES-effect on parent's assessment of child's math skills in the course of the shutdown but not on parent's assessment of language skills. Preliminary results of students' test data show no effects of socio-economic status on the development of the children's math and reading skills during the shutdown.

Socioeconomic Inequalities in the Indirect Impacts of COVID-19 for Australian Children and Young People*Presenter: Meredith O'Connor, Murdoch Children's Research Institute**Co-authors: Katherine Lange, Marnie Downes, Margarita Moreno-Betancur, David Burgner, Naomi Priest,**Valerie Sung, Stephanie J. Brown, Deirdre Gartland, Kirsten Perrett, Sharon Goldfeld, Craig Olsson, Murdoch Children's Research Institute*

Background: Understanding the nature and distribution of the indirect (non-infection) impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic for children and young people is critical to informing precision policy responses. Drawing on aligned data from seven collaborating studies, we aim to: 1) describe the prevalence of indirect impacts relating to the COVID-19 pandemic for children, young people, and their families, and 2) the distribution of these impacts according to pre-pandemic social disadvantage.

Methods: Prospectively harmonised data on the CoRonaVirus Health Impact Survey (CRISIS) was collected in seven longitudinal cohorts (four originally established as RCTs), together involving N=3,141 participants aged 4-19 years from a wide range of socioeconomic backgrounds (4-51% with low maternal education). Online surveys were conducted in 2020 containing analysed CRISIS domains of: COVID-19 related worries, negative mood state, life disruptions (e.g., income loss), and positive life changes. Pre-pandemic social disadvantage was indicated by low parent education, parent unemployment, low household income, and neighbourhood disadvantage. The proportion of children (with 95% Confidence Intervals, 95%CI) experiencing each type of impact was examined overall and according to social disadvantage.

Results: Positive life changes (39-87%) and life disruptions (39-63%) were most frequently reported across the seven cohorts. Within each cohort, families with higher levels of pre-pandemic social disadvantage tended to report a higher prevalence of negative impacts (particularly negative mood state) and fewer positive impacts, though with variation by disadvantage indicator and specific outcome domain.

Conclusions: While low levels of SARS-CoV-2 infection occurred in Australia during the period of data collection, indirect impacts (both negative and positive) were pervasive for Australian families. Families from socially disadvantaged backgrounds reported a disproportionate burden of negative impacts and fewer benefits. Well targeted supports will be critical to minimising adverse health outcomes in years to come and ensuring that existing social inequities are not further exacerbated.

Marriage and Migration History, Gender and Health in Later Life in China

Presenter: Jingwen Zhang, University of Manchester

Co-authors: James Nazroo, Nan Zhang, University of Manchester

There has been increasing recognition in the literature that migration and marriage events are interdependent. However, previous studies on migration and gendered health outcomes focus on the isolated migration events and rarely embed migration process in the context of family life course. Guided by the life course theory, this study aims to narrow the research gap by examining the impacts of combined migration and marriage on health and how this varies by gender. Using sequence analysis and the rich life history data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), we first identified eight typical patterns of migration and marriage histories of older Chinese people. Thereafter, linear regression and Poisson regression were used to examine the relationship between these patterns and four later-life health outcomes (depressive symptoms, self-rated health, ADL difficulties, and cognitive health). To address the selectivity into different marriage and migration trajectories, we further employed inverse probability-weighted regression (IPWRA) estimators for robustness checks. Results show that migrating in early adulthood before marriage leads to better health outcomes than migrating after marriage or when marriage and migration occur during the same year. Moreover, the health disparities among the three groups are larger among women than men. Further analysis suggests that the relative health advantages of those who migrate before marriage can be partly explained by their higher chances of converting to a non-agricultural Hukou and marrying more highly-educated spouses. Therefore, this study shows the importance of considering the family life course when exploring the long-term gendered outcomes of migration.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

A Global Perspective: Reframing Aging Experiences

Presenter: Jinkook Lee, University of Southern California

Aging is the accumulation of diverse changes over time that can be attributed to developmental and genetic defects, disease processes, and the environment. A global perspective not only presents environmental variations, but also brings in opportunities to study and establish a universal understanding about aging. At the cellular, individual, and societal levels, hypotheses posit explanations for multi-dimensional aging experiences. Replication is fundamental in proving that the hypothesized relationships hold, and comparable data capturing life-course experiences from different countries enable researchers to investigate how different environments shape aging experiences differently. The Gateway to Global Aging Data provides such data to facilitate cross-country and longitudinal data analysis together with historic information about policy contexts. Using newly available data from the Gateway's policy initiative and the Harmonized Cognitive Assessment Protocol, insights into sex-based differences in pension benefits and risk factors for dementia are discussed.

END OF CONFERENCE
